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Contents

HISTORY AS A HOBBY MARGARET PACE FARMER	163
EARLY DAYS IN EAST ALABAMA NELLA JEAN CHAMBERS	177
THE ALABAMA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION: EARLY BEGINNINGS THEODORE E. SALOUTOS	185
THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION THOMAS B. ALEXANDER	199
NOTES AND DOCUMENTS	210
BOOK REVIEWS	236
TREASURER'S REPORT	240

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C O N T R I B U T O R S

MARGARET PACE FARMER, of Troy, has long been active in the Alabama Historical Association, and was President in 1959-60.

NELLA JEAN CHAMBERS, of Cusseta, recently deceased, was for many years an interested student of Alabama history, particularly that of East Alabama.

THEODORE SALOUTOS is a professor of history in the University of California at Los Angeles.

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JAMES B. SELLERS retired from the faculty of the University of Alabama in 1959, but continues his interest in Alabama history.

History as a Hobby

By MARGARET PACE FARMER

THROUGHOUT ALL TIME man has been largely concerned with the struggle to provide food, clothing and shelter for his family.¹ The remaining hours of his day have of necessity been spent in rest to make possible a renewal of his labors with the dawn of a new day. What little leisure there was for him was based upon slavery, or something close to it. Incessant toil was necessary to insure his survival. But man went further and enshrined work as the supreme virtue and the acquisition of wealth as the ultimate goal. Work became a sort of religion and preachers seemed oblivious to the text, "Man doth not live by bread alone."

In America work philosophy has been particularly strong. So strong in fact that even to this day we have a working rather than a leisure tradition. We continue the violent struggle long after the need for struggle has passed. Our colleges continue to offer curricula which are 90 per cent vocational. Only in America is it considered sinful to be idle. The quality of leisure found in Europe is almost unknown in our country. We are as helpless as beggars who have suddenly inherited great fortunes.

The longer span of life, the shorter work week, the labor-saving devices, the earlier retirement pattern all make for increased leisure. Most of us in this audience can remember when the 40-hour work week was a revolutionary idea, and yet we can plainly see that to preserve our way of life the work will have to be spread out among all the people, giving each even shorter working hours. Only the executive and

¹ This paper was read as the presidential address at the annual meeting of the Alabama Historical Association, Selma, April 22, 1960.

professional classes continue to work long hours and the Department of Internal Revenue seems to be determined to make their labor unprofitable by taking away 91 cents from every \$1.00 a man earns above \$300,000 a year.

Unfortunately, we have carried over into our leisure hours the desire for speed, for luxury and for first place. We grab for pleasure with greedy hands and we gulp culture as if it were a capsule to be hastily swallowed. Irwin Edman has said that "the most serious criticism against American civilization is not that its work is standardized and its business engulfing, but that its pleasures are mechanical and its leisure slavish."²

We who claim history for a hobby need to take a long look at our own leisure patterns. Our membership in the Alabama Historical Association and our presence at this annual meeting signify our interest in things historical. The interest is real and vital, yet few of us have taken time to analyze our devotion to this hobby. To speak of history as a hobby is, perhaps, an understatement. As I look about me at my fellow amateur historians, I see the lure of history as a passion, sometimes even an addiction. What is there about history that inspires this devotion?

First and foremost, *history is entertaining*. We might like to begin with some high-brow motive for our interest in history, but honesty compels us to admit that we pursue this hobby primarily because it is entertaining.

When a person begins to dig into history, he soon discovers that it is a fascinating study which puts him in touch with all the delighting and disturbing dreams that man has cherished. History has a widespread, almost universal, appeal. The man who finds history dull and humdrum, rather than fascinating and marvelous, has been the victim of poor teaching somewhere in his school career. Great damage has been done by

² "On American Leisure," *Harper's Magazine*, CLVI, 220-225 (Jan., 1928).

teachers who insist upon rote learning of facts and dates. Well written and well taught, history touches the mind and the heart of the student.

The person who will not admit that he follows his hobby for the sake of pure pleasure is not a true amateur. When the pressure of competition enters the picture, the amateur loses his status. In the field of sports we call this "playing for blood." The true amateur is not bent upon impressing anyone—he is bent upon having fun. The amateur may work very hard at history but he works because he wants to and not because it is necessary.

When a man must earn his living at a career which he finds dull, it is unfortunate; but when a man pursues a hobby which bores him, he is a fool. Conformity is required in our vocational pursuits, but there should be a declaration of independence about the use of our leisure hours. I find history amusing, informative and exciting. If you have less than a feverish zest for history, find yourself another hobby, for surely somewhere in this world there is a hobby which will fascinate and entertain you.

In the second place, *history is, or rather it can be, an inexpensive hobby*. I first became interested in history in 1948 and since that time I have spent the sum total of \$30.42 on books of an historical nature. Some of you with your vast private libraries will consider this heresy, but I repeat that you can have history for your hobby with no props other than pencil, paper, county records and borrowed books.

The public library in Pike County is woefully inadequate, yet I tell you that at no time have I been without some interesting history book in my home waiting to be read. These books have come from the college library, the county library and from kind friends. The records in our county court house represent a reservoir which I have only begun to exploit. All around me are more books and records than I shall ever find

time to explore—and all at no cost to myself. Even more fortunate are you people who live in Montgomery with access to the Department of Archives and History, or you who live in Birmingham, or you at the University, or Auburn.

An added economy is the fact that history is, or it can be, a home hobby. This is an advantage to one of limited means and is a boon to those who for reasons of job, family, or health must spend most of their time in or near their homes. The housewife with the care of small children, the retired person who may lack health and almost certainly lacks abundant vigor, the business man whose occupation precludes travel—all of these can stay at home and delve into history.

The pursuit of almost any hobby leads to the formation of a circle of friends with a common interest, and history is no exception. Our annual meetings afford excellent opportunities for fellowship with others who share our tastes. While we place great value upon these friends, we realize that history is one hobby which can be pursued in solitude. All of us doggedly join clubs, work on committees, serve our schools, our churches, and our communities in a hundred different ways. All of these pursuits are good in themselves, but we soon reach a point where we are always in a group and never alone. It is amazingly easy to become over-organized in behalf of all the good causes in the world. If we can *un*-busy ourselves long enough, we may find great joy in seeking to find our own answers to the questions that have always confronted mankind.

History can be fitted into small segments of time, which is the way that much of our leisure is available. It has been determined that, if you read only 15 minutes a day, you would read $\frac{1}{2}$ a book a week, 2 books a month, 24 books a year, 1000 books in your lifetime. This could make you an expert on any subject you choose.

There is almost no time and place where it is impossible

to find free material of great interest to the amateur historian. Few major hobbies can be enjoyed with so little expenditure of money.

3. *History is engaging.* Not many hobbies can command the constancy that history does. Think of the many hobbies which you have loved and later forsaken. Yet, I daresay each of you finds your love of history as strong today as when it first seized you. Indeed, the passion for history seems to grow as the years pass. The more you know, the more you want to know. Each time you go in search of a fact, you find ten or more paths you would like to follow. It almost fills one with despair to stand in a library and gaze upon the wealth of recorded history, knowing that you will never find time to read all of it. A history book is like a magnifying glass laid upon the past.

You begin reading the history of your county and you find that you need the background of your state history and, in turn, your nation's history. You begin work on your family tree, find a Scotch ancestor and get involved with the fascinating study of the clans of Scotland. You turn to a map to locate some town about which you have read and you fall in love with maps.

In the field of history, there is so much to be read, so much to be investigated, that a life's span is not long enough to finish the search. If you have fallen under the spell of history, you know that you have found a hobby which will interest you forever. You have set out upon an endless road, but the fun is in the going.

4. *History has prestige.* Public opinion is one of the strongest forces in our society. All of us like to be accepted and to be praised; and we are even willing to swallow a certain amount of outright flattery. If you love history you are apt to be praised by your fellow men for your high-minded industry. In spite of the fact that you are having enormous

fun dabbling into history, you will probably get credit for being serious minded, intellectual, diligent and a veritable egghead. Certainly, history is as exciting to read as the best of the mystery fiction, yet you get high praise and occasional reverence for being caught with a history book in your hand.

All of us have within ourselves a remnant of Puritan conscience which demands that we busy ourselves at something the world calls worthwhile. Somehow, we cannot "loaf and invite our souls" without feeling guilty about it. Even the golfer must beguile himself with the notion that he is playing for the sake of his health.

If history is your hobby you will find little need for rationalization and self-justification, for, to the outsider, you will appear to be working very hard. As a matter of fact, the amateur historian must guard against the danger of taking himself too seriously and thus becoming a snob and a prig. Do not be ashamed to admit that most of the time you are merely satisfying your playful curiosity. To be sure, you will almost inevitably render a service to future generations, but if you think service is your motivating force, you have already become a snob and a prig.

We must not be too ambitious. A wide gulf separates the amateur and the professional. As a rule, the professional is one who was attracted to history early in his life and chose it for his vocation. His attention throughout college and the years after has been focused on history and he has a thorough grounding in his field. The amateur, by contrast, is generally one who became interested in history fairly late in his life and since that time has devoted a part of his leisure to the pursuit of the study. The amateur cannot, and should not, hope to match the professional in the production of the masterpieces of history. It is wonderful to be an amateur historian, but a counterfeit professional is a sorry spectacle. We are lucky because we enjoy a hobby which has great prestige, but

let's not be enchanted with ourselves. It is possible to be serious-minded and light-hearted at the same time.

5. *History has variety.* A basic definition of history is that it is a record of everything that has happened from the beginning of time up to the present moment. From this vast scope of time and material the amateur has access to unlimited variety. There is truly something for everyone. It is unlikely that any two amateurs within our association have identical interests. Think of your own friends in the association and it will at once become apparent that they differ widely in their choice of fields of investigation. No historian can know the whole past or even know all about any one segment of history. We choose according to our interest, our intentions and the availability of relevant material.

We have William H. Brantley, Jr. with his large collection of rare books and documents, Rucker Agee with his mania for maps, Doy L. McCall with his vast collection of bottles, James F. Sulzby, Jr. with his library of Alabamiana, Carl Elliott with his treasury of local history, and C. J. Coley and his battlefield. The list is endless—these few but serve as examples.

6. *History is enlightening.* It is more than just a simple record of the past. It goes a step further and links events with philosophical examinations of their causes. Caught up in the dramatic sweep of the story of the past, the careful reader forms a definite philosophy of life. History concerns itself basically with human relationships and human significance. Of all creatures man alone can learn from the experience of others. As Dixon Wecter has declared:

History examines the rise and fall of nations and cultures, with their heroes and political leaders, and the often ragged record of mankind's experiments in living together through war and peace, its struggles for bread and leisure and faith, its germinal ideas and collective symbols.

The Bible itself is largely an historical document, placing

greater emphasis upon the story of man than upon moralizing. The remembrance of the past is a powerful force in the life of an individual or a cultural group. We learn more about ourselves as we study those who have lived before us. To quote Wecter again:

Few indeed are the bigots and reactionaries found among true historians. . . . Among history's inescapable lessons, for example, are the folly of aggressive war, the stupidity of persecuting others because of their race or opinions, and the futility of trying to destroy the freedom of the mind.³

A knowledge of the past leads inevitably to a deep appreciation of our heritage and a sense of responsibility to those who will come after us. Hans Kohn went to the heart of the matter when he wrote,

For history . . . serves man—beyond enriching his knowledge—by equipping him with a deeper understanding of himself, of his fellow men, and of the situations in which men are put. . . . Beyond this function, it should give us a critical awareness of ourselves and our own time by providing perspective through comparison.⁴

7. *History is escape.* Each of us at certain times gets that feeling which Wordsworth expressed so well when he said: "The world is too much with us; late and soon, getting and spending, we lay waste our powers." Ours is an impatient generation. We want to get a great deal done in a hurry and we have found that this is best accomplished through specialization. It is obvious that a man who directs his attention to only a small segment of his chosen professional field can make a greater contribution to the accumulated mass of knowledge or of things. In our life time we have seen specialization reach undreamed of proportion. We have our reward in the production of more creature comforts and in a welter of in-

3 "History and How to Write It," *American Heritage*, VIII, 24, 25 (Aug., 1957).

4 "A Historian's Creed for Our Times," *American Association of University Professors Bulletin*, XXXIX, 612 (Winter, 1953-'54).

ventions, but we have at the same time limited man's chance of self-fulfillment in his chosen profession. More and more the individual must look toward his leisure hours for his chance of creative expression.

Man needs to get away from the fierce competitive pressures of everyday life for a while and renew himself so that he can better handle the problems that confront him. History ranks high as escape literature. There are many other forms of escape, to be sure. There are strong drink, Miltown, television, detective fiction, and a host of do-it-yourself crazes. The primary consideration in choosing an escape is that it shall take the individual completely away from his vocational labors. In this hurly-burly world we should not overlook the fact that rest, repose, reflection and contemplation are in themselves a means of recreation. There comes a time to lie fallow—to enjoy a re-creating change of rhythm.

Any means of escape is potentially dangerous and history is no exception to this rule. Our business is to live today and unless our hobby helps us to do that, it is a retreat rather than an escape. The person who lives constantly in the past is as much of a failure as the person who daydreams constantly of the future. We cannot really escape from the irreversibility of time.

Winston Churchill has said that human beings may be divided into three classes: "those who are toiled to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are bored to death." To all of these persons, he recommends painting as a pastime. My prescription for them would be history as a hobby. In spite of his strenuous life, possibly because of it, Churchill found time for hobbies and he said that "to be really happy and really safe, one ought to have two or three hobbies; and they must all be real."⁵

8. *History is creative.* This point brings us to that often

⁵ *Amid These Storms* (New York, 1932), 305-320.

discussed question, "Should the amateur historian write?" To be sure, there are many valid arguments against his writing. In all probability, the amateur has limitations as to time, talent and money. On the other hand, it seems wasteful for an amateur not to preserve in some manner the fruits of his labors.

If one amateur in each county in Alabama would carefully search the primary sources and then write a history of his county, the history of the state would have to be rewritten. Perhaps it is an over-simplification to say that all history is local history of some place, but no one will deny that a detailed study of county records, diaries, letters, local newspapers—all original source material—would lead to many revisions in our history books.

For the most part, local history must be written by the amateur. The professional historian generally concerns himself with a broader subject. The realms of county history and family history belong almost exclusively to the amateur. These are the areas in which he can make his greatest contribution.

If your family has lived in your native county for at least three generations and if you are stubborn and have a fair amount of curiosity, then go home and write down all that you know and all that you can find out about your county. Someone should write the history of your community, your church, your school. There is a vast amount of uninvested talent in this room today. What you know would fill many books. Do not be a victim of laziness and timidity.

The size of your purse will determine your media of expression. A handsomely bound and printed book is an expensive undertaking and is almost certain to result in a financial loss for the author. Less expensive is lithoprinting, and most economical is mimeographing. If the amateur is unwilling to invest any money in the publication of his findings, he should consider publication of his work in a local newspaper. The

newspaper will welcome the historical material for it has a wide appeal. These newspaper articles should be clipped and filed in libraries and archives. The *Alabama Historical Quarterly* and *The Alabama Review* furnish outlets for the writings of both amateur and professional.

The publication of a family history presents the greatest problem because it has a very limited appeal. The amateur genealogist should by all means file at least one copy of his family history in the state archives where others may use it. In this connection, the genealogist should seriously consider joining an organization such as the Daughters of the American Revolution or the United Daughters of the Confederacy, whose files are carefully preserved and widely used.

You are interested in your great-grandfather because he was your kinsman and blood is thicker than water. Let us suppose that he was a Baptist preacher. The professional historian will be interested in him as a prototype. Cultural patterns are strong almost to the point of rigidity, and to know one Baptist preacher of a given time and section is to know much about his counterparts. Your great-grandfather is an essential piece in the jigsaw puzzle of his community. Without knowledge of him, the picture is incomplete.

Other than the financial aspect, the most common excuse given by the amateur historian is that he has no ability in writing. What you write will almost certainly not be deathless prose, but it can be of great value. You will find that local history is so dramatic and thrilling that it is almost impossible to write a dull story about it.

Our forebears were suffering from starry-eyed idealism when they set down the statement that all men are created "free and equal." Free we may be, but equal we certainly are not. Fortunately, creativity does not depend upon genius. It is a state of mind; it is more attitude than aptitude—more perspiration than inspiration. For the amateur historian creativity

hinges upon a willingness to work hard at a self-imposed task without thought of reward.

If you feel absolutely sure that you cannot write history, you can certainly copy. The preservation of the raw materials of history is a valuable and exacting task. Remember that whatever you write will be copied by others and hence you must be careful not to perpetuate old errors nor give birth to new ones.

As a mere spectator or consumer, the amateur renders a great service by providing a market for the writings of the professional historians. However, in history as in other fields the benefits you derive will be in exact proportion to the effort you put forth. You are missing half the fun if you neglect the creative aspects. Ultimate satisfaction comes only through one's own achievement of some kind—through writing something, collecting something or marking some historic site.

9. Finally, *history is hopeful* and if ever a generation needed hope ours is that generation. A study of history can guard man against that ultimate despair which comes when one feels that life is aimless and meaningless. Hans Kohn comments on the hopefulness of history in these words:

In spite of the imperfections and limitations inherent in the nature of man and the nature of things, of which the historian should be painfully conscious, he should nevertheless see that during the relatively short time of 3000 years frail and fallible man has learned much through an ever-renewed and maintained effort, has set lasting examples, and has built a widely accepted ethical tradition.⁶

The person who reads history critically can never be an easy optimist, but he will almost certainly escape mournful pessimism. As we read of the past we begin to see that, on the whole, man has handled his opportunities rather well. History confronts us with the stark reality that life has never

⁶ XXXIX, 614 (Winter, 1953-'54).

been easy. Only the sentimentalist yearns for the so-called "good old days." Many of the fears and problems which plague us are as old as the race itself and somehow mankind in each generation has managed to be brave enough for life. The person who has read history with understanding has shared in many lives in many ages and places and has, without doubt, added richness and depth to his own life. We gain from a study of the past, not serenity, but instead a sort of equilibrium which comes with a realistic appraisal of the limitations and possibilities inherent in human beings. Faith in progress breeds the will to progress.

You have probably read or heard that brilliant lecture by Will Durant, entitled "Is Progress a Delusion?" In it he lists ten steps upward that mankind has taken. The remarkable thing is that each step, once taken, was never lost. Here are the steps in the progress of man: (1) speech, (2) fire, (3) conquest of animals, (4) agriculture, (5) social organization, (6) morality, (7) tools, (8) writing and print, (9) scientific method, and (10) education, the technique of transmitting civilization. On the face of it the list is not impressively long, but as we study the past we begin to see certain patterns which hold clues and insights for future progress.

Our generation is remarkable not because it has more problems than any other generation has ever had, but because it lives in an atmosphere of crisis and fear. History can give us hope, consolation, and inspiration. I should like to read to you part of the concluding paragraph from Durant's lecture:

We need not fret then, about the future. We are weary with too much war, and in our lassitude of mind we listen readily to a Spengler announcing the downfall of the Western world. But this learned arrangement of the birth and death of civilizations in even cycles is a trifle too precise; we may be sure that the future will play wild pranks with this mathematical despair. . . . Never was our heritage of civilization and culture so secure, and never was it half so rich. We may do our

little share to augment it and transmit it, confident that time will wear away chiefly the dross of it, and that what is finally fair and worthy in it will be preserved, to illuminate many generations.⁷

I have given my own reasons for loving history. Your list of reasons might be quite different from mine. It is unlikely that any one of us made a deliberate choice of history for a hobby, for we do not ordinarily approach our leisure with the same planning, forethought and preparation that we give to our chosen profession. Our hobbies insinuate themselves into our lives in a much more subtle way. Man uses his marginal time in a multitude of ways—some beneficial, some harmful, others absolutely destructive. There are but two tests of a hobby: is it something you really want to do and is it something of which you are proud?

I share with you the certain knowledge that the study of history can enrich life, elevate people, foster wholesome creative expression and minister to continuing happiness. History is a pleasant companion and one that you can walk with for a long way. A quotation from Herbert J. Muller's *The Uses of the Past* sums up the whole matter:

Our interest in history is more poetic than practical or scientific. It begins as a childlike interest in the obvious pageantry and exciting event; it grows as a mature interest in the variety and complexity of the drama, the splendid achievements and the terrible failures; it ends as a deep sense of the mystery of man's life—of all the dead, great and obscure, who once walked the earth, and of the wonderful and awful possibilities of being a human being.⁸

⁷ *The Pleasures of Philosophy* (New York, 1953), 250-257.

⁸ (New York, 1956), 36.

Early Days in East Alabama

By NELLA JEAN CHAMBERS

AS A RESULT of nine treaties made prior to 1831, the frontier of the Creek Indians had receded westward until their lands, with the exception of a small tract, lay west of the Chattahoochee River.¹ The strength of the Red Man had been broken at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814. White settlers had crossed the Chattahoochee, often-times settling on Indian lands against their will. On March 31, 1831 twelve Creek chiefs had met in council and addressed a communication to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War. "We have been compelled to refuse a compliance with his [the President's] wishes toward removing to the west," they wrote. "Our aged Fathers and Mothers beseech us to remain upon the land that give us birth where the bones of their kindred are buried so that when they die they may mingle their ashes together; they view a removal as the worst evil that can befall them." The chiefs told of the reports they had received of the unhealthiness of the land west of the Mississippi. They begged protection from white settlers coming into their nation and cited depredations committed. "It never will do for the white and red man to live together; they cannot agree. Murders have already taken place both by the reds and whites. We have caused the red man to be brought to justice, the whites go unpunished. We are weak and our words go for nought, justice we don't expect nor can't get. . . . We are made subject to laws we have no means of comprehending," they stated.

The Creek Indian Agency was located at Fort Mitchell,

¹ The author of this paper died in December, 1959. It was read before the annual meeting of the Alabama Historical Association, Selma, April 23, 1960, by Mr. William H. Davidson.

on the Federal Road, near the Chattahoochee River, about nine miles below Columbus. The agent was John Crowell, who had been agent since 1821. He recognized the Indians' plight and sympathized with them. On September 20, 1831 he addressed Secretary Cass, asking if the President would approve a Creek delegation that would visit him in Washington in the winter, and if the expenses of a delegation would be paid by the United States government. The President agreed, "provided they come with full powers to negotiate and not otherwise."

At this time the population of the Upper Creek Towns was 14,142 (445 slaves), and of the Lower Towns 8,552 (457 slaves). John Broadnax, an early settler, assisted John Crowell in getting a delegation of chiefs to go to Washington, and in persuading the others to empower them to negotiate, if they saw fit. In the winter Crowell and Broadnax accompanied the delegation to Washington. After several months the chiefs despaired of receiving any help. On March 12, 1832 Broadnax submitted to Secretary Cass several proposals that he believed might effect a successful treaty. Two weeks later, on March 24, the Treaty of 1832, sometimes called the Removal Treaty, was signed. This tenth treaty ceded all land east of the Mississippi River and, in addition to other terms and considerations, made provision for each chief to receive a section of land, 640 acres, and each head of a family and each woman and warrior with no family, a half-section, 320 acres. They could sell the land, or they could keep it as a homestead, and retaining it for five years, receive title to it.

From the land thus ceded by the Creeks, nine counties were formed in East Alabama: Randolph, Talladega, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Russell, Macon, Barbour, and Benton.²

² This area now incorporates the counties of Barbour, Calhoun, Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Lee, Randolph, Russell, Talladega, and Tallapoosa.

Chambers County may be cited as an example of the development and progress of these new counties.

Chambers County was created by act of the Alabama legislature, December 18, 1832. It was named for Dr. Henry Chambers, deceased, of Huntsville, Alabama, a Virginian who had come to Alabama in 1812 at the age of twenty-two.³ Shortly after the county was formed the legislature named James Thompson, of Jefferson County, to organize its government. He came early in 1833, and soon thereafter advertised an election of county officers to be held at the home of James Taylor, who lived seven miles northeast of the present-day site of Lafayette. While this was not the center of the county, it was nearest the center of the population at that time. On March 4, 1833 the following officers were elected: Nathaniel Greer, sheriff; William House, clerk of the Circuit Court; Joseph J. Williams, clerk of the County Court; and Booker Lawson, John Wood William Fannin, and John A. Hurst, commissioners of Revenue and Roads. Three courthouse commissioners were also elected: Thomas C. Russell, James Taylor, and Baxter Taylor. Their duty was to select a suitable place for a permanent county seat and to superintend the erection of a suitable county building.

On the first Monday of April, 1833 the first meeting of the commissioners was held at the home of Captain Baxter Taylor, who lived on Chapman's Trail, about three and one-half miles east of present town of Lafayette, now called the "Frank Ramsey Place." John Edge was elected to take the census of Chambers County, William McDonald was elected county surveyor, Elisha Ray, auctioneer, Baxter Taylor,

³ Chambers was a surgeon on Andrew Jackson's staff in 1813-1814, a member of the 1819 constitutional convention, and of the 1820 state legislature. In 1825, en route to Washington to fill his post as United States senator from Alabama, he died and was buried in Virginia. One of his descendants, Rose Goode McCullough, has described Chambers' journey and death in *Yesterday When It Is Past* (Richmond, 1957).

county treasurer and John Bean, coroner. It was ordered that the commissioners should sell lots at the county seat on credit terms of one-tenth payable the first of January, 1834 and the balance in three equal annual installments.

The urgent need for roads received their first attention. Petitions were received from various citizens, and juries were appointed to view and mark out roads, where petitioned, and report to the next meeting of the commissioners, where they would be considered for approval. A system of building and maintaining roads was set up by naming apportioners of hands liable to work the roads and overseers to superintend these hands in doing the work. At the end of 1834 there had been fourteen roads and the streets at the county seat approved, with others reported for consideration.

Law enforcement was difficult since no jail had been built, and Indians were subject to the laws as well as the whites. At the September, 1833 meeting prison bounds were established as being one-half mile every way from the center of the public square. Guards were paid \$1.00 per day. Interpreters were paid when Indians were tried. The sheriff's salary was \$50.00 a year.

It was not until February, 1834 that the first school commissioners were named. There were three selected for each area, and during 1834 eleven areas had commissioners named to form schools.

The first Circuit Court was held in Chambers County at Captain Baxter Taylor's on April 20, 1833. Judge John W. Paul and Solicitor W. D. Pickett of the Sixth Judicial District came to West Point, Georgia, after holding court in Macon and Russell counties. They came from Columbus through Harris County, Georgia, because they had heard of Indian uprisings in Russell County, and were afraid to come through that area. They arrived in West Point on April 19, spent the night, and the next morning C. R. Pearson, Dr. C. C. Forbes, and Evans Richards accompanied them along Chapman's

Trail to Taylor's home. All the county officers and most of the white settlers were gathered in the yard when they arrived. The sheriff summoned and empaneled a Grand Jury, whose members were sworn and charged as required by law. They then retired to the shade of a big oak tree. As there were no cases to try, a few true bills were returned for minor offenses, and court adjourned.

There were other problems in the new county. At a meeting of the commissioners, held the first Monday in June, 1833, the following rates were fixed to be charged by all taverns in the county:

For breakfast or supper..	25c	Whiskey per half-pint....	12½c
For dinner	37½c	Peach Brandy per half-pint	18⅓c
For lodging	12½c	Cogniac Brady per half-pint	25c
Horse feed	25c	West India Rum.....	25c
Horse per night 12 hours..	50c	New England Rum.....	12¼c
Horse night and day,			
24 hours	75c		

In August, 1834 the commissioners authorized a toll bridge to be built across the Osanippa Creek and set the following rates:

Horse	12½c	Each led or loose horse....	.06½c
Cart or 2-wheel carriage..	25c	Each head of cattle.....	.03
Road wagon or 4-wheel		Hogs, sheep or goats per hd.	.02
carriage	37½c		

A public sale of the town lots at the county seat was held on October 23, 1833. The lots sold for good prices and enough money was raised to build a courthouse and jail without levying any taxes on the people whatsoever. The county seat was referred to by name in the minutes of November, 1834, when it was called Chambersville. The name was later changed to Lafayette. T. C. Russell, one of the commissioners, selected the site, which gave complete satisfaction.⁴ The public square

⁴ Chambers County Minute Book, 1833 (mss. in the Chambers County Courthouse, Lafayette, Ala.)

on which the courthouse was erected is on the ridge which divides the waters that flow into the Tallapoosa and the Chattahoochee—that is, the water that runs on the west side of the courthouse flows into former, while that which runs on the east side flows into the latter.

By 1836 the Creek Indians remaining in East Alabama were in a desolate state. Many had sold their homesteads to white settlers and some had been swindled by shrewd traders. Hostilities against the whites were led by Eneah Micco, who had succeeded Little Prince, and by Jim Henry. Finally, the Creeks emigrated westward, many being sent forcibly in irons. Their fear of the unhealthiness of the climate was well founded, for the 1859 census showed only 13,537 of them still living and thriving. The number of Creeks enrolled under the Treaty of 1832 plus the McIntosh group was well over 23,000.

In 1843, ten years after the formation of the Chambers County government, much progress was evident. A newspaper, the *East Alabamian*, was being published by Johnson J. Hooper, a fiery editor whose editorials in defense of the Indians did not meet with the approval of the early settlers. The following accounts of a dancing academy, a female institute, and a Fourth of July celebration are examples of the rapid advancement:

DANCING AND WALTZING ACADEMY

Mr. John Word

Having arrived in this place, has the honor of informing the citizens of LaFayette and vicinity that it is his intentions as soon as sufficient patronage may be obtained, to open a school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in the polite accomplishment of dancing. A night school will be open for young gentlemen in some convenient and appropriate room. Suggest parents and guardians as having desire to have those under their care instructed can have an opportunity of doing so by application to the LaFayette Hall where a subscription

list is and entering their names. Private lessons will be given if desired. All the fashionable dances will be taught, viz.: cotillions, waltzes, and Spanish dances.

LAFAYETTE FEMALE INSTITUTE

Ucien LaTaste, Principal

Mrs. A. M. LaTaste, Teacher of drawing, painting and Assistant in the literary department.

Victor LaTaste, Professor Music

Elementary pupils	\$ 8.00	per term
Reading, spelling & geography.....	10.00	" "
The above with arithmetic, U. S. History, Grammar and Writing.....	14.00	" "
Above with botany, general history, etc.....	16.00	" "
Music, piano and guitar.....	30.00	" "
Drawing and painting.....	10.00	" "
Embroidery and cruels.....	3.00	" "
Wax work in flowers & ornaments.....	8.00	" "
Ink & quills.....	.50	" "

CELEBRATION OF FOURTH OF JULY 1843 IN LAFAYETTE, ALABAMA

At 10:00 o'clock a procession was formed on the courthouse square and from thence marched to the Methodist Church under the direction of T. J. Harrell, Esq., Marshall of the day. The ceremonies commenced with a fervent prayer from the Rev. Mr. Patton at the conclusion of which the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Bacon, prefaced by a few pertinent and embracing remarks. The exercises were concluded with an oration by William E. Beall, Esq. Of the merits of this production there seemed to prevail but one opinion, that it was dignified, eloquent, and highly creditable to the author.

At 2:00 the company sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Reed. After the cloth was removed, toasts were drunk:

1. The day we celebrate.
2. George Washington.
3. LaFayette, the man.
4. Pulaski, Dekalb & others.
5. The American flag.

6. The Genius of Liberty.
7. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacturing,—the three pillars of liberty.
8. Constitution of U. S.
9. Southern rights resting on the rock of the Constitution.
10. Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive Departments of general government.
11. Ex-presidents of U. S.
12. Education.
13. Woman—the perfect creation, when she is wrong all is wrong.⁵

In 1839 there were post offices at Chambers Courthouse, Cusseta, Fredonia, Gold Hill, Oakbowery, and Sharon. The first churches were Fredonia Methodist and Bethel Baptist, both organized in 1833. Others quickly followed.

Many of the first settlers who came to Chambers County stayed a few years and then moved on to richer, cheaper lands in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Even now, Chambers County is referred to as a “Gateway to the West” and descendants of the early settlers, who moved westward, often write back for information about their courageous forebears.

⁵ Sept. 9, Aug. 19, July 6, 1843.

The Alabama Farm Bureau Federation: Early Beginnings

By THEODORE SALOUTOS

AFTER WORLD WAR I the farmers of Alabama, as did those in the neighboring states, responded to pleas to organize for their self-interests. In co-operation with farm demonstration agents, the previously organized county farm bureaus, civic and educational bodies, and spokesmen for the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation combed the state for members and patronage for the affiliated associations. They capitalized on the temporary break in cotton prices, urged the farmers to apply business methods in raising and marketing their products, and built upon the pioneer efforts of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Farmers' Alliance, the Southern Cotton Association, and the American Cotton Association. In due time the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, with the aid of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and its Alabama Agricultural Extension Service, became the longest-lived, if not the most influential, general farmer organization in the history of the state.¹

Post-war conditions furnished an appropriate setting for the coming of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Of the 2,348,000 residents of Alabama, 1,335,000 were farmers. Industrialism and urbanism had made inroads on the economy; yet, the decline in the number of farms during the previous decade had been surprisingly small.² In 1920 Alabama had

¹ For a general account of farmer organizations in Alabama, see O. P. Smith, "Farm Organizations in Alabama from 1872 to 1907" (unpublished M.S. thesis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., 1940).

² *Alabama Agriculture*, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station Bull. 286 (Auburn, 1953), 23-24.

256,000 farms, as compared with 249,000 in 1910, or just 7,000 fewer. Almost 42 per cent of the farms were owner-operated and nearly 63 per cent of the farmers were whites who managed approximately 78 per cent of all farm lands. The average farm consisted of 76.4 acres, reflecting the regional and national trend toward the small-sized unit.³

Cotton and corn were the most important crops, but cotton was still "king." The acreages of both crops increased at about the same rate from 1867 to 1895, after which time the acreage devoted to cotton overtook that of corn and grew rapidly until 1914. After that the acreages varied inversely. In 1919 Alabama harvested 718,163 bales of cotton and ranked eighth among the cotton-growing states of the nation. In 1921 it reaped 579,965 bales and ranked seventh.⁴ These variations in the acreages and the harvests were due to the comparative advantages in production, price fluctuations, technological and scientific changes, customs, and the destruction inflicted by insects and diseases.⁵

The years 1914-1920 were ones in which diversified farming made marked strides. The farmers—in response to pleas for more food to aid the war effort, protect themselves from the ravages of the boll weevil, and help combat the high cost of living—shifted much of their acreage from cotton to forage crops, corn, wheat, and oats; and they introduced herds of pure-bred hogs and cattle. Perhaps the most conspicuous advances in livestock production occurred in Southwest Alabama, where a thriving hog-raising industry took temporary hold. But with the return of peace and the decline

³ Ben F. Alvord, M. A. Crosby, and E. G. Schiffman, *Factors Influencing Alabama Agriculture*, Agricultural Experiment Station Bull. 250 (Auburn, 1941), 17.

⁴ United States Department of Agriculture *Year Book, 1921* (Washington, 1922), 333.

⁵ *Alabama Agriculture*, 29.

in food prices, the farmers reverted to cotton as their money crop.⁶

Equally significant to Alabama farmers was the conversion of the favorable price-cost ratio, which they enjoyed during the war and the immediate post-war years, into an unfavorable ratio. No longer were the prices they obtained rising faster than those they paid, as had been the case, especially from 1916 to 1920.⁷ To make matters worse the price of middling cotton on the New York Exchange declined from 40c to 11½c per pound during the eight months between July 27, 1920 and March 2, 1921. This was unprecedented. Cotton, which in many instances cost more than 30c a pound to raise, was selling for less than 10c, bringing producers a loss of about one hundred dollars a bale. As a result, scores of small banks and businesses went into bankruptcy.

Prices fluctuated greatly after this first big drop, reaching their lowest point in 1932. Costs likewise declined, but not to the same depth as prices, while production retained the abnormally high levels of the war and immediate post-war years.⁸

Forces other than the unfavorable price-cost ratio aided the rise and growth of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. The pioneering activities of the National Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Union, the Southern Cotton Association, and other groups indirectly helped make the Ala-

⁶ *Southern Ruralist*, XXVIII, 18 (Apr. 1, 1921); *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1931* (Washington, 1931), 709. For cotton acreages, total farm value of the cotton crop in Alabama, and yields per acre during the war and post-war years, see this source; for more general material consult A. B. Moore, *History of Alabama* (University, Ala., 1934), 695-699.

⁷ Carl M. Clark, *Rural Property Tax Problems in Alabama*, Agricultural Experiment Station Bull. 247 (Auburn, 1940), 7, 11-12.

⁸ U. S. D. A. *Year Book 1921*, 364-365; Robert H. Montgomery, *The Cooperative Pattern in Cotton* (New York, 1929), 43-44.

bama farmers receptive to the idea of organizing.⁹ Passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, the spread of home-demonstration work, and the elevation of L. N. Duncan to the directorship of the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service implemented the organization effort.¹⁰ More direct in effect was the converging of certain cotton interests in Montgomery on April 12, 1920 under the auspices of the American Cotton Association, and the decision of the farmers, financiers, merchants, and other civic-minded participants to organize for a more efficient marketing of cotton.¹¹ The most persuasive out-of-state force was the American Farm Bureau Federation, organized in Chicago in 1919, and the determination of its officers to federate the farmers on a county, state, and nationwide basis.¹²

The first direct step in organizing the farmers of Alabama was taken by Director L. N. Duncan, when he announced that a conference of the representatives of the county farm bureaus and other groups would be held in Auburn on January 31, 1921. During the course of this gathering the need for lower production costs, efficient methods of marketing, and a "clean, non-partisan, non-political business organization" owned and controlled by the farmers was stressed repeatedly. Formation of more county farm bureaus and the assistance of the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service were likewise urged to facilitate these efforts.¹³

Within a year after the Auburn meeting, 36 of the 67 counties in the state were organized, and the future of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation looked promising indeed.

⁹ Smith, *passim*.

¹⁰ Charles S. Davis, "Early Agricultural Demonstration Work in Alabama," *Alabama Review*, II, 178-188 (July, 1949).

¹¹ Montgomery, 44-74.

¹² O. M. Kile, *The Farm Bureau Movement* (New York, 1921), 113-123.

¹³ J. L. Edwards, *History of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation* (Montgomery, 1936), 3-4.

By mid-1923 the body claimed 21,000 members,¹⁴ and during the summer of 1926, 26,000.¹⁵ After a change in policy between 1926 and 1929 had brought about a temporary decline in membership,¹⁶ by 1930 all 67 counties in the state were organized;¹⁷ in 1936 the membership was placed at 30,826, and in 1941, at 37,023.¹⁸

The leadership of Edward Asbury O'Neal III played a dominant role in the early growth of the Alabama organization. A colorful, controversial, and flamboyant person, he supplied the much-needed guidance and inspiration.

O'Neal had come from a family of farmers, lawyers, soldiers, and politicians, steeped in the philosophy and traditions of the Old South. His great-grandfather had been a companion of General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812. His grandfather had served as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and had later become a governor of Alabama. His uncle had also served as a governor of the state. As for young O'Neal, himself, he had attended Washington and Lee University and, after being graduated, had traveled in Europe, studying advanced agricultural practices. In 1912 he had taken a short course in scientific farming at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Altogether, these experiences had convinced him of the constructive role that the institution and its off-campus agricultural service could play in the everyday life of Alabama farmers.¹⁹

In fact, he gladly accepted the advice of county agricultural agents. He likewise thrust himself into farm activities

¹⁴ *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, July 16, 1923.

¹⁵ *Progressive Farmer*, XL, 754 (Aug. 8, 1925).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, XLIV, 1116, 1188 (Nov. 16, Dec. 7, 1929).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, XLV, 767 (Aug. 16, 1930).

¹⁸ Edwards, 3-4, 7-8. According to *Progressive Farmer*, XLV, 767 (Aug. 16, 1930), little, if any, mention was made of Negro members, except that in 1930 they were reported to be forming their own separate units.

¹⁹ P. O. Davis, *One Man . . . Edward Asbury O'Neal III of Alabama* (Auburn, 1945), 11-21.

from the day the Lauderdale County Farm Bureau was formed in 1921, soon becoming its president. A few months later he was elected vice-president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation and, in 1923, he became its president, an office to which he was re-elected eight times. In 1925 he was elected vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.²⁰ As a matter of fact, the election of Sam Thompson of Illinois as president and O'Neal as vice-president of the national organization meant that the "McNary-Haugen wing" had come into power, and that the marriage between cotton and corn had been effected in the realm of agricultural politics.²¹ In 1930 an unsuccessful effort was made to dislodge O'Neal as president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, because he opposed the plan of Senator George Norris for government operation of Muscle Shoals.²² Then, in 1931, O'Neal stepped into the presidency of the American Farm Bureau Federation, after Sam Thompson was appointed a member of the Federal Farm Board. Later that same year O'Neal was elected president on his own merits.²³

After the war the most pressing needs of the farmers were for reforms in the marketing of their products and purchasing of their supplies. Earlier attempts to alert the farmers of these needs had met with limited success. When the decline in farm prices set in during 1920, it became more urgent than ever for farmers to solve their marketing problems with the same diligence that they had solved their pro-

²⁰ *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, June 1, 1923; *Progressive Farmer* (Ga.-Ala. ed.), XLV, 767 (Aug. 16, 1930).

²¹ *American Farm Bureau Federation Weekly News Letter*, June 18, 1929. Accounts of the growing interest of the cotton co-operatives in the McNary-Haugen plan (the cohesive force in the pending alliance between the North and the South) began to appear in Northern newspapers (see St. Paul [Minn.] *Pioneer Press*, Feb. 9 and Apr. 6, 1926).

²² *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*, March 13, 1930.

²³ *American Farm Bureau Federation Weekly News Letter*, Dec. 16, 30, 1930; *Bureau Farmer* (Iowa ed.), VII, 14 (Apr. 1931).

duction problems in the past.²⁴ This was necessary, if the farmers were to survive as a class. Some Alabamians had been very conscious of this, as the establishment of the Alabama State Bureau of Markets—claimed to be among the first of its kind in the country—well illustrated.²⁵ The price drop in 1920 and the aggressive actions of the American Cotton Association dramatized the urgency of reform.²⁶

Formation of the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association (AFBCA) in 1922, as the business arm of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, was a foregone conclusion. Inasmuch as the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation was basically an educational organization, legally it was unable to engage in business activities. An association, working in close harmony with it, was needed to accomplish this task. As a result, the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation sponsored a plan for a state-wide business association; and a committee of twenty-five assembled in Montgomery in February, 1922 for this purpose. This procedure was consistent with what was happening in the neighboring cotton-producing states.

The campaign to enroll members in AFBCA began earnestly in April and ended in mid-June, 1922. During this period 11,380 farmers signed contracts, pledging 169,000 bales of the cotton to the newly-formed AFBCA. This amount was in excess of the amount that had been pledged before the association could begin business.²⁷

The AFBCA, it appears, was launched with a minimum of effort. At the time of its incorporation on July 1, 1922 the membership was placed at 11,500. Before launching its business program, the AFBCA filed an application for a loan of

²⁴ *Southern Ruralist*, XXVIII, 12 (Nov. 1, 1921).

²⁵ Alabama State Department of Agriculture and Industries, *Alabama Handbook, 1919* (Montgomery, 1919), 38.

²⁶ Montgomery, 73-74.

²⁷ George O. Gatlin, *Co-operative Marketing of Cotton*, U.S.D.A. Bull. 1392 (Washington, 1926), 13; *Cotton Trade Journal*, March 18, 1922.

\$3,000,000 with the War Finance Corporation. The loan was approved, but not a dollar of this money was used. Financing the business of the association was a relatively simple matter. More than two hundred banks lent it \$4,235,200 at 5 per cent interest.²⁸

Fundamental to the success of the AFBCA was its relationship with the members. When the association was organized in 1922, each member was asked to sign an agreement and a five-year marketing contract. The agreement set forth the conditions under which one became a member. One of the conditions was that 100,000 bales of cotton had to be pledged to the AFBCA before the signatures became binding. Once the minimum number of bales was pledged, the subscribers were bound to the agreement and they had no right to withdraw.

The marketing agreement described in considerable detail the obligations of the contracting parties, their rights and privileges, and the procedures to be used in carrying out the terms. The contract between the member and the association was made with the understanding that all contracts between members and the association contained similar provisions. The contract provided for the delivery of all cotton produced or acquired by the members during the specified period. In the event a member failed to deliver his crop as agreed, he was obligated to pay liquidated damages of 5c per pound. The association was entitled to serve the non-delivering member with an injunction to prevent him from violating his contract, and a decree of specific performance to compel delivery. The provisions were designed to assure the association a definite volume of business, provide a basis for financing the crop, prevent disruption by disloyal members, and achieve permanency and stability.²⁹

²⁸ *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, June 1, 1923.

²⁹ Gatlin, 20-21.

The AFBCA required its members to agree to ship their cotton to it for five years. The evidence is that the members failed to live up to their agreement. During the first year only 57,410 of the 169,000 pledged bales were handled by the association, and a lenient policy was adopted for those who failed to deliver their crop. But, beginning in 1923, every member was expected to honor his contract or else suffer the penalties stipulated in the agreement. Precisely what happened is not clear, but the evidence is that conditions improved only slightly.³⁰

Because of a 1925 change in policy, membership in the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation could not be renewed unless the farmer also signed a commodity contract for whatever crops the state and county farm bureaus fostered in commodity market associations. This ruling applied to new as well as old members. According to this action, farmers unwilling to improve marketing conditions as outlined by the federation could no longer be members of the organization. A new seven-year contract was adopted in place of the expiring five-year contract.³¹

The new contract was to become effective with the 1927 crop; and the campaign was pushed forward with the hope that every cotton-grower in Alabama could be induced to join the association. But once again the results proved disappointing. As of June 28, 1926 only 2,334 farmers representing 28,855 bales of cotton accepted it. Members hesitating to sign the new contract were quoted as saying: "Conditions do not look good. I think I will wait and see what cotton does this fall. I am going to sign but not now." By July, 1926 6,700 names were dropped from the membership rolls. These included members who no longer raised cotton, as well as

³⁰ *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, July 2, Aug. 15, 1923; *Progressive Farmer* (Ga.-Ala. ed.), XL, 754 (Aug. 8, 1925).

³¹ *Ibid.*, XLI, 390 (March 27, 1926); *Missouri Farmer*, XVII, 10 (Nov. 15, 1925).

those who failed to live up to their contract obligations. In this manner the board of directors hoped to eliminate dead timber from the roster, and retain only members willing to put the teachings of the organization into practice.³²

The seven-year contract was adopted in the belief that it was more suitable to the existing market conditions. Among other things it contained a withdrawal clause and a provision whereby any member could require the association to sell at least one-half his cotton immediately, and settle this part of his account without delay. This feature was designed to meet the objection that a member could not be released from his contract, regardless of the necessities or changes that might occur during the life of the contract. A dissatisfied member could withdraw before March 1 of the marketing year. This, in theory, promised to keep in the association only those who believed in its policies, and who would honor their contracts.³³

Available statistical data indicate that the AFBCA failed to fulfill the lofty aspirations of its organizers. At no time did the association receive the quantity of cotton that it once gave the impression that it would receive. The quantity handled fluctuated from a low of 56,446 bales during the 1928-1929 season to the high of 106,759 bales in 1926-1927.

The percentage of the Alabama cotton crop delivered to the association naturally varied from year to year. Only in one season did it exceed 10 per cent, and that was during 1923-1924.

Business associations other than the AFBCA also appeared. The Alabama Farm Bureau Mutual Supply Association engaged in the co-operative buying of farm supplies on a wholesale basis. This, too, had its "ups and downs"; and, after being reorganized and rechristened the Farmers' Market-

³² *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, July 1, 1926.

³³ *Progressive Farmer* (Ga.-Ala. ed.), XLII, 582 (May 28, 1927).

COTTON HANDLED BY THE ALABAMA FARM BUREAU COTTON ASSOCIATION³⁴

Year	Bales Handled	Percentage of crop
1922-1923	57,407 bales	7.0
1923-1924	65,316 "	11.1
1924-1925	79,366 "	8.1
1925-1926	106,591 "	7.9
1926-1927	106,759 "	7.1
1927-1928	80,238 "	6.7
1928-1929	56,446 "	5.1

ing and Exchange Association, it established farmer-owned and farmer-controlled associations in every county of the state. The Alabama Credit Corporation was organized to take advantage of the Federal Intermediate Credit Act of 1923. Associations of poultry, livestock, hay, peanut, and watermelon producers rounded out the business activities of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Estimates over a nine-year period placed the marketing and purchasing operations of the members at \$100,000,000.³⁵

Concern naturally was expressed in areas other than the direct marketing and purchasing of goods and services. Of special interest was the Alabama Agricultural Code of 1923. This code aimed to protect the farmers from adulterants in the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, fruit trees, and plants; regulate the sale of insecticides and fungicide materials, and produce merchants; guarantee the names of seeds, trees, and plants; set standards for weights, measures, and containers; assure the farmers of the honest weighing of cotton; furnish limestone to farmers at cost; and do numerous other things to aid the farmers in their buying and selling activities. Few state legislators opposed the measure. When enacted into

³⁴ R. H. Elsworth, *Co-operative Marketing and Purchasing, 1920-1930*, U.S.D.A. Cir. 121 (Washington, 1930), 13-15.

³⁵ *Progressive Farmer*, XL, 754 (Aug. 8, 1925); XLV, 767 (Aug. 16, 1930).

law, the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation hailed the code as a major victory for the farmers, and assumed much, if not most, of the credit for its passage.³⁶

Vigorous endorsement was likewise given the McNary-Haugen bill in preference to any other proposal being considered for the relief of agriculture. Members of the federation were requested to make known their wishes to congressmen and senators and to urge them to vote for it.³⁷ A resolution urging its passage portrayed in positive and dramatic fashion the sentiments of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation.

Nature made agriculture the basic business of every safe, progressive and prosperous nation. History records facts that the farmers of America have been lovers of peace, but vigilant patriots. Official records show that farmers have been unselfish in their support of a protective system for labor, industries, and banking. Accurate and reliable economists record the tragic fact that farmers alone of all big groups now remain outside the protective system of the United States. Despite economies in production and efficiency in marketing, farmers are headed for tenantry and peasantry. This condition is inevitable when a non-protective group is forced to bargain with protective groups.³⁸

Sentiment was also voiced in behalf of other legislation considered beneficial to agriculture. Support was rendered the co-operatives in their campaign to obtain a reduction in freight rates on cotton.³⁹ Endorsement was given to the recommendations of the conference in Memphis on October 13, 1926, requesting that 4,000,000 bales of the 1926 cotton crop be retired and that the acreage be reduced by at least 25 per cent. It likewise endorsed the demands of delegates from Texas and Arkansas for the placing of statutory limi-

³⁶ *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, Aug. 15, Oct. 1, 1923.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Feb. 1, 1927.

³⁸ *Progressive Farmer* (Ga.-Ala. ed.), XLIII, 835 (Aug. 11, 1928).

³⁹ *Alabama Farm Bureau News*, Sept. 15, 1926.

tations on the raising of cotton.⁴⁰ Appreciation was extended to the United States Department of Agriculture for the crop-reporting services it rendered. Approval was given to the National Defense Act of 1916, providing that the power and properties of Muscle Shoals be used for the manufacture of explosives in times of war and fertilizers in times of peace, and in 1929 to the leasing of the government property at Muscle Shoals to a private concern for the manufacture of concentrated fertilizers.⁴¹

At times the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation was faced with serious internal dissension. In 1930, as has been stated, trouble arose over President O'Neal's opposition to Senator Norris.⁴² During 1936 another breach developed, when the federation refused to pay a lobbyist \$2,000 for his efforts to help pass a \$6,000,000 state sales tax bill. This was climaxed by the withdrawal of a number of counties from the organization and the threat to establish a new one. President J. L. Edwards answered the secessionists with the charge that the federation had become too much of a "political machine" and that the farmers wanted the county agents to carry on their educational work instead of concentrating on electioneering. Edwards was determined to fight this battle to a finish and prevent another "Huey Long set-up" from emerging.⁴³

For understandable reasons the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation stressed its achievements in the field of state legislation. It claimed credit for preparing and passing the Agricultural Code of 1923, the first of its kind in the state, that saved the farmers thousands of dollars by preventing the sale of improperly branded inoculations, fertilizers, feeds,

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Oct. 15, 1926.

⁴¹ *Progressive Farmer* (Ga.-Ala. ed.), XLIII, 835 (Aug. 11, 1928); XLIV, 839 (Aug. 17, 1929).

⁴² See above, n. 22.

⁴³ *Alabama*, II, 14, 6 (Sept. 20, 27, 1937).

and other products. It claimed credit for preparing and securing the passage of legislation in 1927, establishing five sub-agricultural experiment stations in the five major soil areas in the state. It assisted in 1923 and in 1927 in increasing the severance taxes on coal, iron, and water power, and thereby securing for the state additional revenue from the profits of mining and power corporations. It agitated for a system of taxation based on the principle of ability to pay, staging a big meeting in support of it. During the mid-1930s it successfully sponsored legislation calling for the creation of the Alabama Milk Control Board with power to help regulate the milk industry, the revision of co-operative laws, and passage of other measures liberalizing credit and fostering education.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Edwards, 14-15.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Alabama Historical Association

By THOMAS B. ALEXANDER

THE DALLAS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY and the Sturdivant Museum Association of Selma were joint hosts for the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Alabama Historical Association in Selma on April 22-23, 1960. Nineteen papers relating to Alabama history were arranged in nine sessions, three sessions running concurrently on Friday morning, Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning. In addition to these papers the assembled convention heard the presidential address at the banquet session and a paper by a distinguished visitor at the luncheon session. A film on Mobile was shown after the presidential address.

Members were on hand during the evening before the meeting at the Hotel Albert and various motels. Registration began at 8:00 a.m. in the Parish Room of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Refreshments were served during registration. The opening assembly was held at ten o'clock in the church sanctuary, presided over by Mrs. Margaret Pace Farmer, president of the association. After the invocation by the Rev. T. Frank Mathews, rector, St. Paul's, the mayor of Selma, Hon. Chris B. Heinz, welcomed the association. Judge C. J. Coley responded to Mayor Heinz's references to the numerous historic events associated with Selma by emphasizing also the famous hospitality of Selma. Judge James A. Hare, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, was unable to be present, so Rev. Mathews made the general announcements for Judge Hare.

President Farmer appointed the following committees: Nominations—Dr. Peter A. Brannon, Mrs. Hugh Smith, and Rucker Agee; Resolutions—Dr. William Pratt Dale, Dr. Frances C. Roberts, and Dr. Ralph B. Draughon; Time and Place of Meeting—William H. Jenkins, Mrs. Lee Bradley, and Dr. Bernarr Cresap.

Three sessions began at 10:30 a.m. Session A was presided over by Dr. Peter A. Brannon, director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. The first paper, read by David L. DeJarnette, archaeologist-in-charge of Mound State Monument and instructor of anthropology at the University of Alabama, was entitled "Archaeological Search for the Indian Village of Coosa." In this paper a highly informative presentation of the role of archaeology in furnishing a perspective for the historical references to Coosa undergirded the author's thesis. His investigations had been made to discover whether the site selected by the DeSoto Commission really was the site of that village visited by DeSoto in 1540. His findings were that "nothing in the cultural remains resembled in any clear and convincing way" what such a village existing in 1540 would be expected to leave. The other paper of this session was by Mrs. Ruffin Durham, of Fairhope, and described the work of "Thomas C. DeLeon, Blind Author of Alabama." DeLeon, after a career in newspaper and editorial work in numerous places, managed the old Mobile Theatre for eight years from 1873. He also promoted competitive military drills and public celebration of Mardi Gras in Mobile. He established and edited a literary journal which recorded social affairs of Mobile. His prolific writings were not stopped by blindness, and many of his writings are today housed in the Mobile Public Library on the site of his last home.

Session B was presided over by Dr. Anne L. Eastman, Alabama College, and featured papers on the Civil War and

Reconstruction periods. DeVane K. Jones, of Tuscaloosa, in a paper on "Tuscaloosa's Confederate Generals," named five to whom Tuscaloosa has a claim: Josiah Gorgas, Robert E. Rodes, George D. Johnston, S. A. M. Wood, and Phillip Roddy. Mr. Jones commented on the value of the recently published volume, *Generals in Gray*, by Ezra J. Warner. The Reconstruction paper was read by Dr. H. E. Sterkx, Troy State College, on "William C. Jordan and Reconstruction in Bullock County." Dr. Sterkx made expert use of valuable papers and a memoir, which added great interest to his account of the anti-Radical leadership furnished by Jordan at Midway, Alabama, during the years of Republican control.

Caldwell Delaney, of Mobile, presided at Session C. Miss Sallie Hill, of Birmingham, discussed extensively "Alabama Food Ways." Her paper abounded in references to the characteristics of Southern eating habits, special dishes, and recipe suggestions. Dr. Malcolm C. McMillan, Auburn University, presented an account of the career of "William LeRoy Broun: Soldier Scientist and Pioneer in Agricultural and Industrial Education in the South." Broun, Virginia born and educated, performed the outstanding service of a long and varied career as president of Auburn in a critical and formative period of agricultural and engineering education, 1884-1902. By completely remaking the basic courses of study he led in making "Auburn almost unique among higher institutions of learning in the South at the time."

Three afternoon sessions began at 1:30. In Session A, presided over by Miss Evelyn Walker, Birmingham Educational Television, the first paper was read by Mrs. Burton Fisk, of Huntsville, on "Miss Howard Weeden, Poet and Artist." Miss Weeden was a Huntsville lady whose first book, published in 1898, created widespread interest with its unusual combination of Negro studies in water color with a characteristic poem for each picture. Three other books followed be-

fore her death in 1905. At the conclusion of the paper, Mrs. John K. Pinkerton, Mrs. Fisk's sister, gave a reading, in dialect, of selected poems from Miss Weeden's books. The second paper of this session was "'Come Unto Me . . .,' A Brief History of St. Paul's," presented by the rector of the church in which the Friday sessions were being held, Rev. T. Frank Mathews. Founded in 1838, the church erected its first building in 1839 and witnessed its consecration by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, bishop of Louisiana and later lieutenant general in the Confederate States Army. Members of the association were furnished with a copy of the essentials of the church's history in a church program form bearing a drawing of the beautiful structure.

The second afternoon session, Session B, presided over by the Rev. Elbert Watson, of Gadsden, consisted of two papers relating to Alabama's waterways, but relating to strikingly differing settings. William N. Still, Mississippi State College for Women, presented a detailed analysis of "Selma and the Confederate States Navy," showing well what a vital role in Civil War logistic support was played by Confederate installations at Selma. Marvin B. Small, of Gadsden, then regaled the audience with personal experiences of a less warlike nature in "Canoeing on the Coosa."

Session C was presided over by T. B. Pearson, of Chatom. Dr. Leslie S. Wright, president of Howard College, presented a paper on "Henry Ford and Muscle Shoals." This topic is a part of the pre-T. V. A. history of that vitally important hydro-electric power site. The second paper was by Col. Joseph R. Bibb, now of Selma since retirement from the United States Army after World War II. He talked of historic "Early Selma."

At 3:00 p.m. a tour of historic homes in Selma gave the members of the association an opportunity to visit four interesting houses. The Mary Kenan Calhoun home was built

in Cahawba when that town was the state capital, and the house was moved to Selma by ox-cart in 1869 at the direction of the grandmother of the present occupant. The Catesby ap R. Jones home was built in 1850 and was once the residence of Captain Catesby ap R. Jones, who commanded the *Virginia (Merrimac)* on the second day of her duel with the *Monitor*. The George P. Quarles home, of Greek Revival architecture, is set strikingly in a grove of great trees. It was built in 1840 by the grandfather of the present occupant. All of the woodwork and brick were made by slave labor at the site. The final building visited is now the Sturdivant Museum, which is itself a fine example of Greek Revival architecture and houses a growing collection of items of historic interest and value. The Sturdivant Museum Association entertained the members of the Alabama Historical Association at a tea in Sturdivant Hall.

The banquet session was held at the Officers' Club, Craig Air Force Base, with Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, president of Auburn University, presiding. Grace was by the Rev. Chilton F. Thornington, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Selma. William H. Brantley, Jr., of Birmingham, presented President Margaret Pace Farmer, whose address was entitled "History as a Hobby." Giving her very heterogeneous audience a carefully-wrought rationale for the amateur, President Farmer challenged the imagination of every type of person whose interest in any aspect of history might have led him to be in the audience. Candidly expressing the inherent limitations on the person who takes history as a hobby rather than a profession, Mrs. Farmer nonetheless presented so convincingly the joys and satisfactions to be won by the amateur as to rekindle in the hearts of the professionals some of the glow which had originally led them to embrace that jealous mistress, Clio. Following the presidential address, a beautiful color motion picture, "Mobile, City of the Old South," was

shown through the courtesy of the Historic Mobile Preservation Society. Mr. Manning Spottswood produced the film.

After-banquet social gatherings concluded a full day for the convention members, who were by this time fully in agreement with the remarks made by Judge Coley more than twelve hours earlier regarding Selma's hospitality.

The Saturday sessions were held at the Albert G. Parrish High School, where the registration table opened at 8:00 a.m. for the many persons newly arriving. By Friday night 311 had registered; Saturday morning the total rose to 351. At 9:30 the opening assembly, in the Main Auditorium, was called to order by President Farmer. Secretary James F. Sulzby, Jr., of Birmingham, gave his report. He commented that a weekly luncheon meeting by some of the Birmingham members furnished a constant clearing house for association affairs. The Gainesville Pilgrimage was an unexpectedly great success, he reported. Three hundred and fifty-one attended, much to the delight, but also to the consternation of the Local Arrangements Committee. Dr. Frances C. Roberts, of Huntsville, was the organizer of the pilgrimage. St. Stephens or covered bridges in Cullman and Blount counties were mentioned as probable pilgrimage spots for the coming year. The Treasurer's Report was given by Milo B. Howard, of Montgomery, and is printed elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

Judge C. J. Coley, of Alexander City, presented the report of the Membership Committee. The total membership last year reached 1,531. Membership for the current year, which began April 1, 1960, was reported as far from complete with 1,191 paying dues by April 23. Dr. Wm. Stanley Hoole, editor of *The Alabama Review* for the thirteenth year, reported that 1,635 copies of the April, 1960, issue had been mailed (1,418 in Alabama, 211 to other states, and 6 to foreign countries). Rucker Agee, chairman of the Marker Committee, described

seven markers placed during the year in Hale, Perry, Pike, Washington, and Mobile counties. He announced that four others were in the process of manufacture, and still others were in various stages of the verification process. The total number of markers to date was reported as 137. From the Television Committee came a report that for the current twelve months educational programs on Alabama history were in progress at 7:00 p.m. Tuesdays. Dr. Gordon T. Chappell, Huntingdon College, chairman of a committee to survey local history societies in Alabama, commented on the importance of gathering information about these numerous societies and informed the members that duplicated copies of the survey report were being distributed at the registration table and would be made available to the members on request in the future.

A special announcement was made by Dr. James McMillan, director of the University of Alabama Press, that the press was in July bringing out an illustrated book by James F. Sulzby, Jr. on historic resorts and hotels in Alabama. It was also announced that the motion picture on Mobile is available to clubs and organizations for postage costs by directing a request to the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Mobile.

Three sessions were begun at 10:30 a.m. in various rooms of the Albert G. Parrish High School. In Session A, presided over by Hon. Frank M. Dixon, of Birmingham, the first paper was by Carlton Jackson, Alabama College, on the subject "Alabama Fights the Free Soilers in the Thirty-First Congress." This paper traced the efforts of the Alabama delegation to the Congress of 1849-1851 to combat the free-soil element bent on excluding slavery from all territories. A distinction was drawn between the extreme position generally taken by the majority Democratic members of the delegation, and the more moderate position of the Whig members. Basic issues in the coming of the Civil War were

illustrated by this study. The second paper was prepared by the late Miss Nella Jean Chambers, of Cusseta, on "Early Days in East Alabama." The paper was read by William H. Davidson, of West Point, Georgia, president of the Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society, of which Miss Chambers was a charter member and secretary-treasurer. The paper was concerned with the formation of Chambers County.

Session B was presided over by the Rev. Aloysius Plaisance, St. Bernard College. Hamner Cobbs, of Greensboro, read the first paper, on the "Geography of the Vine and Olive Colony," concerned with the historic settlement made by Napoleonic refugees just north of Demopolis in the territorial days of Alabama. Failure of the experiment was due to soil, climate, and human factors. Burial grounds and place names remain as traces of the colony. Mr. Cobb discussed four original plot maps and an original list of grantees of the colony. DeWitt Robinson, of Gadsden, read the second paper, entitled "William Patrick Lay, Pioneer of Hydro-Electric Power." For more than one hundred and thirty years the Lay name has been associated with the Coosa-Alabama rivers. William Patrick Lay was the fourth to play an important role, and to him Mr. Robinson attributed the outstanding feat of transforming the Coosa River into an instrument of service, and establishing the conditions for the exceptional contemporary developments of the Coosa waterway.

Session C, presided over by Mrs. Margaret H. Hughes, librarian of Birmingham-Southern College, offered three papers. Dr. Daniel H. Thomas, University of Rhode Island, read a paper on "Fort Toulouse—In Tradition and in Fact," in which he demonstrated that the fort was not erected as a defense against the Indians, but rather as a base of friendly contact with the Indians as allies against the British. According to Dr. Thomas, "the French at the fort actually performed very much as our modern diplomats do in the cold war to-

day." Fort Toulouse was described as of far greater significance than has been recognized. The second paper was about "Charles Crow, 1775-1845, Pioneer Baptist Minister, First President of the Alabama Baptist Convention." The author, Dr. Howard L. Holley, Medical College of Alabama, is a descendant of Charles Crow, and detailed from painstaking research such fragmentary information as can be pieced together about the career of this influential frontier churchman. Dr. Thomas A. Belser, Jr., Auburn University, closed Session C with a paper drawn largely from the diary of a Confederate enlisted man. In "This is War: The Odyssey of Corporal Wesley L. Roberts and the 31st Alabama Infantry During the Civil War," Dr. Belser presented an intimate portrait of army life in camp, field, and hospital in campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi.

The Saturday luncheon, held in the Parrish High School cafeteria, with Dr. A. B. Moore, dean emeritus of the Graduate School, University of Alabama, presiding, was opened with grace offered by Dr. J. Thad Ellisor, pastor, Church Street Methodist Church of Selma. After lunch the members and guests of the association returned to the high school auditorium for the closing session. N. Floyd McGowin, of Chapman, presented the distinguished visiting speaker, Stanley F. Horn, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Horn, editor of the *Southern Lumberman* and author of significant studies in Civil War history and on other topics, read a paper on "The Approach of War in 1860." This paper concentrated on events and popular reactions in Tennessee as it was swept into the Civil War. Governor Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, whose addresses and papers have recently appeared in Volume V of Dr. Robert H. White's *Messages of the Governors of Tennessee*, was employed by Mr. Horn as the central figure in his narrative.

William H. Jenkins, chairman of the Committee on Time

and Place of Meeting, announced that the 1961 Annual Meeting would be in Montgomery, with Huntingdon College and the State Department of Archives and History as joint hosts. The time of the meeting was to be set by the Executive Committee at its May meeting.

On motion of Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, the following resolutions were adopted: (1) thanking the Committee on Local Arrangements and the Committee on Registration; (2) commending all participants in the program; (3) expressing appreciation to the Mayor of Selma, city officials, commanding officer of the Craig Air Force Base, rector and vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Selma Board of Education, Sturdivant Hall Committee, and committee chairmen and officers; and (4) recommending the election of Jefferson Davis to the Hall of Fame. A resolution concerning state financial support for preservation of the Cahawba site was referred to the Executive Committee for study.

Dr. Peter A. Brannon, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the report of his committee, which report was accepted by acclamation. Newly-elected officers were: Dr. Gordon T. Chappell, president; Jack N. Nelms, vice-president; James F. Sulzby, Jr., secretary; Milo B. Howard, treasurer; members of the Executive Committee: the officers and Rucker Agee, Mrs. Lee Bradley, Jr., Dr. Peter A. Brannon, William H. Brantley, Jr., Judge C. J. Coley, Dr. Bernarr Cresap, Caldwell Delaney, Frank M. Dixon, Dr. James F. Doster, Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, Mrs. Margaret Pace Farmer, William H. Jenkins, Catesby ap R. Jones, Doy L. McCall, N. Floyd McGowin, Dr. Malcolm C. McMillan, Dr. Richebourg G. McWilliams, Dr. Frances Roberts, Marvin Small, Mrs. Hugh Smith, Richard J. Stockham, Dr. George R. Stuart, Jr., Dr. Charles G. Summersell, Mrs. H. H. Wefel, and Dr.

Leslie S. Wright. The meeting was adjourned by President Chappell.

The committees in charge of the convention and its program were as follows: Program: Dr. Charles G. Summersell, University, chairman; Dr. Thomas B. Alexander, University; Dr. Hugh C. Bailey, Howard College; Caldwell Delaney, Mobile; Dr. Frances C. Roberts, Huntsville; Ralph M. Tanner, Walker Junior College; and Dr. John B. Walters, Alabama College; Local Arrangements: Judge James A. Hare, general chairman; General Reception Committee: Walter H. Craig, Mrs. Drayton Doherty, Col. Leo F. Dusard, Jr., T. G. Gayle, J. M. Gentry, Kenneth M. Harper, Mayor Chris B. Heinz, John W. Lapsley, Max E. Livingston, Rev. T. Frank Mathews, M. L. Miles, Joseph A. Pickard, Judge Bernard A. Reynolds, Robert C. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Wynn, and Roswell L. Falkenberry; Supper and Luncheon Committee: Arthur J. Lewis, chairman; Mrs. Joseph R. Bibb, Mrs. Lucien P. Burns, Clyde Walker, and B. Frank Wilson; Historic Homes Committee: Catesby ap R. Jones, chairman; Mrs. Mortimer P. Ames, vice-chairman; Col. Joseph R. Bibb, Miss Mary Kenan Calhoun, B. M. Miller Childers, and Mrs. George P. Quarles; Sturdivant Hall Committee: Sam Earle Hobbs, chairman; Publicity Committee: Mrs. Amasa B. Windham, chairman; and Roger C. Butler, Jr.; Tour Information Committee: B. M. Miller Childers, chairman; and Sam Earle Hobbs; Registration Committee: Jack N. Nelms, chairman; Catesby ap R. Jones, vice-chairman; Mrs. Carl Edwards, and Miss Elizabeth Gamble.

Saturday afternoon, after adjournment of the meeting, a number of persons from the meeting accepted the invitation of the Cahawba Memorial Commission to visit the site of Alabama's first permanent capital.

Notes and Documents

ALABAMA'S LOSSES IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT

Edited by JAMES B. SELLERS

Korea is a peninsula in eastern Asia bounded on the north by South Manchuria, on the extreme northeast by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, washed on the west by the Yellow Sea and on the east by the Sea of Japan. It has an area of 85,000 square miles (about the size of the State of Minnesota) and a population of 30,000,000 people of a Mongoloid stock who speak a language of their own. Korea was politically and culturally oriented toward China until the late Nineteenth Century. In 1894-1895 Japan by force eliminated Chinese influence and through the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 secured complete dominance in Korea. After formal annexation in 1910 Korea was governed as an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the surrender of Japan to the United States in September, 1945.

A wartime decision to effect the surrender of Japan provided that Japanese troops in Korea north of 38° Latitude should surrender to Soviet forces and those south to United States forces. By this surrender arrangement the United States did not contemplate a permanent division of the country. The strict interpretation by the Soviet authorities of their responsibilities, however, made a barrier of this line, which was delineated only as a means of effect in the Japanese surrender.

On August 15, 1948 the third anniversary of the liberation of Korea, the Republic of Korea was established in formal ceremonies held at Seoul, the national capital. With the es-

establishment of this new democratic government, formed by representatives of the Korean people chosen in a free and democratic election which had been held under the observation of United Nations representatives, the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) came to an end and the transfer of governmental functions to the new Korean authorities began.

In 1949 the United States withdrew its Army of Occupation from South Korea, but the USSR had never permitted the North Koreans to establish their own government and had proceeded to Sovietize them as much as possible. Although General Douglas MacArthur had not intended that the 38th parallel be made a permanent dividing line between northern and southern Korea, the USSR proceeded from the beginning to make it permanent. After early 1950 events began to move rapidly.

Communist Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea, who had assumed the rank of general, made a broadcast from P'yongyang on June 25 to the effect that South Korea's rejection of the peaceful unification plan had been followed by a South Korean invasion of North Korea. His claims were false and, in the meantime, his army was then invading South Korea, advancing in the direction of Seoul.

Ambassador Muccio communicated to the United States Government what had happened. In less than six hours the United States asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council. On June 25, 1950 this body declared that the government of South Korea had been lawfully established and was therefore the only government in Korea.

The United States was then not well prepared to wage a war with the Communists. The few American divisions in Japan were not up to war strength. However, President Harry S. Truman ordered General MacArthur to commit his avail-

able forces to the conflict. The situation in Korea was desperate. Some of the United States troops in Japan were flown there to meet this emergency.

No one anticipated that the United States had committed itself to a conflict that would be bloody, long, and costly. From June, 1950 to July, 1953 the United States sent 1,600,000 soldiers to Korea. By a system of rotation men were permitted to leave the front for periods of rest. At no one time were there ever 1,600,000 U. S. soldiers in Korea. The Korean conflict cost the United States \$18,000,000,000, possibly more.

In all, the United States Army suffered 148,000 casualties. Of that number 34,000 were killed or died from wounds. By a cease-fire agreement provisions were made for prisoners of war to be exchanged. There were two exchanges in 1953, the "Big Switch" and the "Little Switch." However, it is known that the Communists captured several hundred American soldiers for whom they never gave any accounting. Congressman Clement J. Zablocki of the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin and a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has done much to get the Communists to give some record as to what became of 450 American soldiers, but nothing has been done. Many parents, wives, and other members of the families of these men believe that they are still alive and are probably being worked as slaves in North Korea, Red China, or elsewhere.¹

After World War I the United States government made

¹ See Clement J. Zablocki, "Expressing the Sense of the Congress with Respect to 450 American Prisoners of War Taken Prisoner by the Communists," U. S. 85 Cong., 1 Sess., House Report No. 705, 1-9 (July 8, 1957). This document contains the names, service numbers, and grades of the 450 prisoners. Parents of some of these men have tried in vain to get officials of the U. S. Department of Defense to take appropriate action, but so far the officials have been "too busy" to talk to them. Among the prisoners is believed to be the son of General James A. Van Fleet who has never been heard from since his capture.

available to the Adjutant General of each state the names of the men who were killed or died in the service. After World War II the Adjutant General of the United States Army published the names of the men who were killed in the Army and Air Corps, and the Secretary of the Navy published the names of the men who lost their lives or died in the service of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Although the Secretary of Defense sent out releases by wire to the nearest of kin of the men who had been wounded, killed, or died in the Korean War, the names of the deceased men have never been published.

In 1956 the writer made his first attempt to secure the names of the men from the State of Alabama who had died or been killed in Korea. He was informed that the data were not available. However, after more than three years of effort on the part of Representative Armistead I. Selden, Fifth Congressional District of Alabama, the Secretary of the Department of Defense at last agreed to permit the original Korean casualty lists to be copied on microfilm.² And from this microfilm the writer has extracted the names of the 558 Alabamians who were killed in action (KIA), died of wounds (DOW), died of injuries (DOI), died not in battle (DNB), or presumed dead (PD). Needless to add, highest appreciation is due Representative Selden for his interest and patriotism. The list of names of men from Alabama who died in Korea would have remained unknown without his persistent interest.³

Inasmuch as the Department of Defense has indicated that it has no plans whatsoever for the publication of the Korean War casualties, the following list of Alabamians constitutes the only one so far made public. It is hoped that other state his-

² The 21 reels of microfilm containing the names of the Korean War casualties have been placed in the University of Alabama Library on an indefinite loan basis by the U. S. Department of Defense.

³ See *Alabama Review*, XII, 237-239 (July, 1959).

torical associations, patriotic societies, or similar organizations will find means of publishing the lists of casualties for their respective states or regions.⁴

⁴ Selecting the names of Alabama men who lost their lives in the Korean Conflict from a list of 148,000 names was a stupendous undertaking. The writer sincerely hopes he has not missed the name of any man from Alabama for this list. In case any omissions are discovered, the writer will appreciate full information concerning these men. Please send the information to him at the University of Alabama.

Throughout the list of names and places the writer has used the spelling as used in the United States government releases.

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
UNITED STATES NAVY				
Watson, James H. <i>Grandson, Mrs. Emme Price</i>	Com. 3rd Cl.	1816 Ave. 32, Birmingham	Jefferson	DOI
White, Samuel Lee <i>Husband, Mrs. Mary Ruth White</i>	Lt. Com.	Box 504, Sylacauga	Talladega	KIA
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE				
Abercrombie, Aaron R. <i>Husband, Mrs. Louise F. Abercrombie</i>	1st Lt.	2514 N. 36th Ave., Birmingham	Jefferson	KIA
Grider, Jack T.	Lt.	Birmingham	Jefferson	DNB
Harbour, Earl H. <i>Husband, Mrs. Betty Frances Harbour</i>	Capt.	1810 N. 33rd Ave., Birmingham	Jefferson	KIA
Madison, Garland E. <i>Husband, Mrs. Catherine B. Madison</i>	Capt.	2603 E. Broad St., Gadsden	Etowah	KIA
Miller, Frank E., Jr. <i>Husband, Mrs. Georgette M. Miller</i>	Capt.	3644 Southmont Dr., Montgomery	Montgomery	KIA
Nevins, Guy H., III <i>Husband, Mrs. Mary E. Nevins</i>	1st Lt.	7B Prado, Montgomery	Montgomery	KIA
Pugh, William A. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Pugh, Sr.</i>	1st Lt.	503 4th Ct., West, Birmingham	Jefferson	KIA
Root, Voorhees S., Jr. <i>Son, Mrs. Nellie V. Root</i>	Staff Sgt.	802 Pratt Ave., Huntsville	Madison	KIA
Rushing, Harry Eugene <i>Husband, Mrs. Jean T. Rushing</i>	2nd Lt.	1243 Augusta St., Montgomery	Montgomery	KIA
Salze, Floyd W. <i>Son, Leonce B. Salze</i>	Capt.	3025 Prince Ave., Birmingham	Jefferson	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Shipp, Maxwell <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Shipp</i>	Lt.	Northport "	Tuscaloosa	DNB
Spragins, Robert E. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Marion B. Spragins</i>	1st Lt.	742 Echols Hill, Huntsville "	Madison	KIA
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS				
Ballis, Gus George <i>Husband, Mrs. Gus G. Ballis</i>	Cpl.	Corona "	Walker	KIA
Braswell, Carl W. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Braswell</i>	Cpl.	Box 511, Childersburg "	Talladega	KIA
Caldwell, Crayton L. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Caldwell</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Wadley "	Randolph	KIA
Cameron, Floyd D. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cameron</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Box 155, Notasulga "	Macon	KIA
Chancey, Howard H. <i>Husband, Mrs. Howard Harrell Chancey</i>	PFC	Rt. 3, Arifton "	Dale	KIA
Crockett, Charles R. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Crockett, Sr.</i>	Cpl.	1312 So. Nashville Ave., Sheffield "	Colbert	KIA
Davis, Billie H. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Davis</i>	PFC	Rt. 3, Box 282, Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Donaldson, Weldon C. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Donaldson</i>	PFC	2767 College St., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Evans, David B. <i>Husband, Mrs. David B. Evans</i>	2nd Lt.	609 No. Carolina St., Mobile c/o Jessie Kotis "	Mobile	KIA
Frazier, Vance <i>Husband, Mrs. Vance Frazier</i>	Cpl.	1910 30th St., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA

Gossett, John L. Husband, Mrs. John L. Gossett	Staff Sgt.	3622 Whitting Ave., Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
Hallmark, Thomas J. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Eston Hallmark	PFC	1512 Clarendon Ave., Bessemer "	Jefferson	KIA
Hammonds, Homer M. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Hammonds	PFC	Rt. 1, Dawson "	DeKalb	KIA
Hardy, James W. Son, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Hardy	PFC	Pell City "	Saint Clair	KIA
Harris, Richard G. Son, Mrs. Lelia Harris	PFC	Rt. 1, Fosters "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Hendrix, Thomas C. Son, Mrs. Flora B. Sivley	Sgt.	Rt. 3, Hartselle "	Morgan	KIA
Higgins, George C. Son, Charles R. Higgins	PFC	Box 416, Bessemer "	Jefferson	KIA
Holmes, Clyde T., Jr. Husband, Mrs. Clyde T. Holmes, Jr.	Capt.	1046 No. 48 Place, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Horne, Waymond L. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Horne	PFC	84 Collins St., Lanett "	Chambers	KIA
Hunter, William B. Son, Mrs. Mary Headley, c/o Percy Nixon	PFC	Rt. 1, Coatopa "	Sumter	KIA
King, James D. Son, Mr. and Mrs. James C. King	PFC	3201 Ave. D, Ensley, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Kountz, Richard W. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Daminic A. Kountz, Sr.	Pvt.	961 Church St., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Ladner, Hobert P. Husband, Mrs. Hobert Prentis Ladner		1410 Brooke Ave., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Lloyd, Carl Hubert Son, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Lloyd	PFC	Box 7, Margole c/o Russell Smith, Monroeville	Monroe	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Love, William M. Son, Mrs. Onealus M. Love	PFC	2549 West 28th St., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Lower, Ralph Eugene Husband, Mrs. Ralph E. Lower	Capt.	3809 "A" Meadow View, Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
May, Levert Husband, Mrs. Levert May	PFC	7108 London Ave., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Mayo, Joseph Haynes Son, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mayo	Cpl.	P. O. Box 123, York "	Sumter	KIA
Miller, Vernon E. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Miller	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Horton "	Marshall	KIA
Mitchell, Grady P. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Grady P. Mitchell	1st Lt.	430 Lauderdale St., Selma "	Dallas	KIA
Oliver, Jesse H. Son, James T. Oliver, Sr.	Sgt.	Robinwood Station, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Parker, Olen Son, Mrs. Minnie D. Parker	Staff Sgt.	Rt. 2, Hartselle "	Morgan	KIA
Peters, Loyd Maxwell Son, Mr. and Mrs. Loyd D. Peters	PFC	Rt. 2, Ozark "	Dale	DNB
Pickett, Robert E. Brother, Mrs. Christine P. Banks	PFC	6 1st St., No., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Ray, Alton G. Husband, Mrs. Alton G. Ray	PFC	Rt. 2, Courtland "	Lawrence	KIA
Reese, Leon Son, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Reese	Cpl.	206 Osha Ave., Huntsville "	Madison	KIA
Richards, Ralph L. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Richards	Cpl.	4144 39th Ave., N., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA

Shauf, William J. Son, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Shauf, Jr.	PFC	1640 H Valley Ave., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Shelton, Leslie T., Jr. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie T. Shelton, Sr.	1st Lt.	410 Flint St., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Silver, Clarence P. Son, Mrs. Velma S. Wyrick	PFC	163 N. Emanuel St., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Smalley, Alfred A. Husband, Mrs. Alfred A. Smalley	Sgt.	508 2nd St., West, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Steele, Auther R. Son, Murphy Steele	Pvt.	Eoline "	Bibb	KIA
Thomas, Fred Husband, Mrs. Fred Thomas	PFC	206 2nd Ct., Orange Grove, Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Vaughn, Jack Dennis Son, Mr. and Mrs. Jack P. Vaughn	PFC	Box 4, Bellamy "	Sumter	KIA
Washington, Preston Son, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Washington	Sgt.	P. O. Box 15, Warrior "	Jefferson	KIA
Wood, Wallace N. Husband, Mrs. Wallace N. Wood	Capt.	Union Springs "	Bullock	KIA
UNITED STATES ARMY				
Adams, John R. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie West	SFC	Rt. 1, Cottonwood "	Houston	KIA
Adams, Robert E. Husband, Mrs. Agnes N. Adams	Master Sgt.	RR 1, Cottondale "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Akridge, Walter R., Jr. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Akridge	PFC	Rt. 1, Boaz "	Marshall	KIA
Albright, Richard V. Husband, Mrs. Myrtice M. Albright	PFC	421 19th St., Opelika "	Lee	DOW

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Aldridge, Ellis <i>Husband, Mrs. Robbie Aldridge</i>	SFC.	Glen Allen	Fayette	KIA
Alford, Otis F. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Coy Alford</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Falkville	Morgan	KIA
Allen, Alonzo <i>Son, Mrs. Lucile Allen</i>	Sgt.	1120 30th Street, Bessemer	Jefferson	KIA
Allen, James R. <i>Cousin, Willie Brannum</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Owens Cross Roads	Madison	KIA
Alverson, R. C. <i>Son, Mrs. Leona Alverson</i>	Sgt.	Rt. 1, Box 60 C, Hazel Green	Madison	DOW
Anderson, Lloyd G., Jr. <i>Son, Mrs. Lloyd G. Anderson, Sr.</i>	PFC.	Rt. 8, Box 357, Birmingham	Jefferson	KIA
Anthony, Stanley H. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Anthony</i>	Pvt.	Riverview	Chambers	KIA
Archer, B. R. <i>Son, Mort Archer</i>	PFC.	Box 162, Ragland	Saint Clair	DOW
Arnold, Bloyce C. <i>Husband, Mrs. Mildred W. Arnold</i>	Sgt.	Rt. 1, Talladega	Talladega	KIA
Arrington, Andrew B. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin E. Arrington</i>	PFC.	Union Springs	Bullock	KIA
Atwood, Virgil M. <i>Husband, Mrs. Flora A. Atwood</i>	2nd Lt.	120 Terry St., Talladega	Talladega	KIA
Bach, Virgil <i>Husband, Mrs. Agnes Bach</i>	Sgt.	23 Fitzpatrick Ave., Opelika	Lee	KIA
Bailey, Charles <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Bailey</i>	Unreported	Rt. 2, Phenix City	Russell	KIA

Bailey, James J. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bailey		Rt. 1, Eden "	Saint Clair	KIA
Bailey, Raymond E. Son, Jack Bailey	Cpl.	Rt. 5, Fayette "	Fayette	KIA
Bailey, Willard E. Husband, Mrs. Daisy Bailey	PFC	Rt. 12, Box 400, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Baker, Kenneth C. Son, Mrs. Virdie Baker	Pvt.	Hodges "	Franklin	KIA
Baker, Stewart M., Jr. Husband, Mrs. Ray Neil Baker	2nd Lt.	305 N. Lakewood Dr., Dothan "	Houston	KIA
Ball, James H. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Ball	PFC	Rt. 2, Mt. Creek "	Chilton	KIA
Barfield, David D. Son, Mrs. Maudie M. Barfield	PFC	417 Monroe St., Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
Barker, William A. Son, John W. Smith	Sgt.	3182 31st Ave., N., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Barnes, Mack R. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Tollie D. Barnes	SFC	Rt. 2, Newville "	Henry	KIA
Barnett, Robert A. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Arnett S. Barnett	PFC	Rt. 1, Box 121, Mt. Vernon "	Mobile	KIA
Barrier, James F. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Don Barrier	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Waterloo "	Lauderdale	KIA
Bates, Elmore Husband, Mrs. Billie Nadine Bates	Sgt.	Prichard "	Mobile	KIA
Beams, Charles L. Husband, Mrs. Reba Jo Beams	Cpl.	1013 12th St., Tuscaloosa "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Beasley, John A. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Beasley	PFC	Rt. 2, Winfield "	Marion	DOW

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Beason, Howard E. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Huston E. Benson</i>	Cpl.	Gen. Del., Walnut Grove "	Etowah	KIA
Beavers, Harold Roy <i>Husband, Mrs. Fannie Louise Beavers</i>	Capt.	Rt. 2, Jacksonville "	Calhoun	KIA
Benfield, Denson H. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. William David Benfield</i>	Pvt.	400 West St., Talladega "	Talladega	KIA
Beveridge, Brude, Jr. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Beveridge</i>	2nd Lt.	Bay Minette "	Baldwin	KIA
Bill, Hubert L. <i>Son, Mrs. Bernice H. Bill</i>	Pvt.	1908 13th Ave., Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Birchfield, Edward E. <i>Husband, Mrs. Annie Birchfield</i>	PFC	910 Rison Ave., Huntsville "	Madison	KIA
Bishop, Travis A. <i>Son, Cranford H. Bishop</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Murrycross "	Etowah	KIA
Black, Paul E. <i>Son, Mrs. Lucy F. Black</i>	PFC	Center "	Cherokee	KIA
Blanks, Willie F. <i>Son, Mrs. Elizabeth Blanks</i>	Pvt.	916 17th St., Bessemer "	Jefferson	KIA
Bolton, George D. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Bolton</i>	Pvt.	Aliceville "	Pickens	KIA
Booker, Robert L. <i>Son, Mrs. Sally J. Booker</i>	SFC	Rt. 1, Box 272, Evergreen "	Conecuh	KIA
Boone, Boyce J. <i>Husband, Mrs. Kathryn G. Boone</i>	1st Lt.	1866 Clinton Ave., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Bowen, Elzie R. <i>Son, Mrs. Nora G. Bowen</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Beaverton "	Lamar	KIA

JULY, 1960

Bowie, Frank Son, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowie	PFC	Choccoloco "	Calhoun	KIA
Bowlin, Milas E. Brother, Marlowe V. Bowlin	PFC	311 Keiser St., Alabama City "	Etowah	KIA
Bracknell, Arthur Son, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Bracknell	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Centerville "	Bibb	KIA
Braden, Robert D. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Braden	PFC	Rockford "	Coosa	KIA
Brannon, Wilmer Son, Mrs. Ollie Brannon	Cpl.	401 Pullman St., Samson "	Geneva	KIA
Briers, Charlie Son, Mrs. Willie M. Briers	PFC	3 Wither St., Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
Brim, Zephry Son, Mrs. Gladys S. Hill	Cpl.	2200 10th Way, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Brooks, Charles E. Friend, Leonard R. Crain	PFC	3030 Old Wilmer Ave., Anniston "	Calhoun	KIA
Brooks, Leotis Son, Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Brooks	PFC	Rt. 3, Box 88, Clayton "	Barbour	KIA
Brown, Buford Merrell Son, Mrs. Vallie Brown	PFC	Rt. 1, Tennesse "	Pike	KIA
Brown, Walter, Jr. Son, Mrs. Naomi Brown	PFC	3125 No. 33rd Pl., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Brown, William E. Husband, Mrs. Jackie E. Brown	1st Lt.	112 25th St., North, Leeds "	Jefferson	KIA
Browning, Joseph D. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Browning	Pvt.	415 W. Border Dr., Country Club Village, Springhill	Mobile	KIA
Browning, Perry H., Jr. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Browning, Sr.	Pvt.	Rosedale Rd., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA

223

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Brozell, Albert Melvin <i>Son, Samuel Walter Thornhill</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 3, Wetumpka "	Elmore	KIA
Bruce, Ralph T. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. William Clyde Bruce</i>	Pvt.	711 E. Tuscaloosa St., Florence "	Lauderdale	KIA
Bryant, Vivian D. <i>Husband, Mrs. Jeannette Bryant</i>	Sgt.	417 Douglas Ave., Brewton "	Escambia	KIA
Buchanan, Ernest L. <i>Son, Mrs. Mary Jane Russell</i>	PFC	Hobbs Island "	Madison	KIA
Burch, Louie Frank <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Burch</i>	Cpl.	Hacoda "	Geneva	KIA
Burgett, Alfred T. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Burgett</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Hodges "	Franklin	KIA
Burney, Ralston L., Jr. <i>Son, Mrs. Prue E. Burney</i>	PFC	401 Ave. T, Pratt City, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Burt, John Edward <i>Son, Mrs. Clara Burt</i>	Sgt.	Brierfield "	Bibb	KIA
Bush, Billy Joe <i>Son, Leroy Bush</i>	Cpl.	915 Fairground Rd. "	Montgomery	KIA
Byrd, Ervin A. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byrd</i>	PFC	Rt. 2, Box 151, Chunchula "	Mobile	KIA
Calhoun, Harold <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Herman M. Calhoun</i>	Cpl.	16 Miller St., Lanette (sic) "	Chambers	KIA
Callaway, Vernon A. <i>Husband, Mrs. Versie L. S. Callaway</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Blountsville " (Delivered to Joppa, Ala.)	Blount	KIA
Campbell, Charlie A. <i>Husband, Mrs. Una Ruth Campbell</i>	SFC	512 Biene Ave., Huntsville " (Delivered to Gen. Del., Belton, Texas)	Madison	KIA

Caraway, Cody Eugene <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Cody A. Caraway</i>	PFC	Rt. 2, Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Carroll, James R. <i>Husband, Mrs. Nelda June Carroll</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 2, Cullman "	Cullman	KIA
Carter, Emmett James <i>Son, Mrs. Earhtie B. Carter</i>	Cpl.	Vida "	Autauga	KIA
Cash, James R. <i>Son, Charles L. Cash</i>	Sgt.	Rt. 3, Box 92, Anniston "	Calhoun	KIA
Castle, William B. <i>Husband, Cpl. Dorothy M. Castle</i>	Sgt.	1626 Bridge St., Northport "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Causey, Billy J. <i>Son, Mrs. Mary H. Causey</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 2, Box 222, Tallassee "	Elmore	KIA
Cauthen, Winifred, Jr. <i>Friend, Irvin Byron Searcy</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 4, Ozark "	Dale	DOW
Champion, Merrill A. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Champion</i>	PFC	1904 Walnut Ave., Anniston "	Calhoun	DOW
Chancery, Joseph Dile <i>Son, George Leonard Chancery</i>	PFC	Rt. 2, Brewton "	Escambia	KIA
Chapman, Harold S. <i>Son, Mrs. Mildred H. Chapman</i>	Cpl.	8311 10th Ave., No., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Chappell, Billie F. <i>Son, Mrs. Eva D. Chappell</i>	PFC	211 Wilme Ave., Anniston "	Calhoun	KIA
Christian, Earl E. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Marion W. Christian</i>	Pvt.	2407 Old Shell Rd., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Clark, Charles W. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Clark</i>	Cpl.	1904 3rd Ave., Opelika "	Lee	KIA
Clark, Odell <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Clark</i>	Sgt.	Pinckard "	Dale	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Clements, Louis C. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jackson Clements</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 2, Attalla "	Etowah	KIA
Clements, Terrell C. <i>Son, Mrs. Mary W. Clements</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Dora "	Walker	KIA
Cleveland, Clifton <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Cleveland</i>	PFC	Rt. 2, Centerville "	Bibb	KIA
Cleveland, Euclid L. <i>Husband, Mrs. Louise Scarber Cleveland</i>	Cpl.	Keener "	Etowah	KIA
Cobb, William L. <i>Son, Mrs. Minnie R. C. Hayes</i>	Cpl.	37 6th St., Prichard "	Mobile	KIA
Cochran, Jack Dewitt <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Chester D. Cochran</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Alabama City "	Etowah	KIA
Cochran, L. G. <i>Son, Mrs. Oma Cole</i>	PFC	RFD 1, Hackleburg "	Marion	KIA
Cody, George Reese <i>Husband, Mrs. Josephine Rae Cody</i>	Capt.	316 Caplewood, Tuscaloosa "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Coker, Martin Atwood <i>Husband, Mrs. Hazel M. Coker</i>	Capt.	1145 Stillman, Gadsden "	Etowah	KIA
Cole, Phillip M. <i>Brother, Miss Elsie Cole</i>	Pvt.	4416 10th Ave., No., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Coleman, Herbert <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Pharris Coleman</i>	SFC	Rt. 1, Box 206, Sawyerville "	Hale	KIA
Collier, Rogers B., Jr. <i>Husband, Mrs. Jean W. Collier</i>	1st Lt.	1300 Carter Hill Rd., Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
Contario, Johnnie E. <i>Husband, Mrs. Francis Contario</i>	Cpl.	1509 Walnut, Anniston "	Calhoun	KIA

Conway, Brooks E. <i>Husband, Mrs. Martha M. Conway</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Bay Minette "	Baldwin	KIA
Counts, George W. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Claude P. Counts</i>	Sgt.	Rt. 2, Tuscumbia "	Colbert	KIA
Cox, Arthur W. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Cox</i>	SFC	Rt. 2, Adamsville "	Jefferson	KIA
Cox, James A. <i>Son, Mrs. Nezzie Scarbor Cox</i>	PFC	Rt. 2, Clanton "	Chilton	KIA
Crabtree, Morgan L. <i>Husband, Mrs. Evelyn R. Crabtree</i>	Sgt.	244 Alpine Ave., Huntsville "	Madison	KIA
Crampton, Russell L. <i>Husband, Mrs. Maurice Crampton</i>	Master Sgt.	Rt. 3, Wadley "	Randolph	KIA
Creel, William T. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie D. Creel</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Graham "	Randolph	DOW
Crowe, William H. <i>Husband, Mrs. Lanell Crowe</i>	2nd Lt.	Rt. 1, Grady "	Montgomery	KIA
Cummings, Charlie W. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Cummings</i>	PFC	Rt. 4, Roanoke "	Randolph	DOW
Cunningham, Augustus V. <i>Son, Mrs. U. C. Cunningham</i>	PFC	117 Union St., Selma "	Dallas	KIA
Daniels, Judge <i>Husband, Mrs. Ruth C. Daniels</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 3, Box 69, Abbeville "	Henry	KIA
Dates, Little Ney <i>Son, Mrs. Vina G. Dates</i>	PFC	Rt. 2, Box 89, Alpine "	Talladega	KIA
Daughtry, Charles E. <i>Husband, Mrs. Annie L. Daughtry</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Tallassee "	Elmore	KIA
Davis, Aronld G., Sr. <i>Husband, Mrs. Marguerite Howell Davis</i>		Box 25, Dunavant "	Shelby	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Davis, Claude L. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Davis	Cpl.	Rt. 2, Box 554, Bessemer "	Jefferson	KIA
Davidson, Gerald E. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Edward Davidson, Sr.	PFC	Rt. 1, Oakman "	Walker	KIA
Davison, Leslie E. Son, Charlie F. Davison	Cpl.	General Delivery, Summerdale "	Baldwin	DOW
Daw, Willie D. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Daw	PFC	Rt. 1, Flonaton "	Escambia	KIA
Dawson, Bobbie Son, Mrs. Nellie D. Dawson	Pvt.	616 Jefferson St., Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
Deason, Charles L. Son, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Deason	PFC	Rt. 1, Marion "	Perry	KIA
Deason, George Son, Willie T. Deason	Cpl.	514 Lawson St., Talladega "	Talladega	KIA
DeFrance, Charles M. Son, Mrs. Vada S. DeFrance	PFC	Pell City "	Saint Clair	KIA
Deland, Edward E., Jr. Husband, Mrs. Hazel M. Deland	Sgt.	1202 7th Ave., Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Denton, Robert Brother, Mrs. Rosie D. Bell	Cpl.	511 East Mill St., Enterprise "	Coffee	KIA
Dickinson, George H., Jr. Husband, Mrs. Jane Dickinson	1st Lt.	Orark "	Dale	KIA
Divine, Winfield Husband, Mrs. Ruth Divine	PFC	Rt. 3, Elba "	Coffee	KIA
Dixon, William M. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dixon	Pvt.	Star Rt., Oneonta "	Blount	KIA

Doby, Alfonso Son, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Doby	Sgt.	Ensley, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Dooley, Johnnie K. Husband, Mrs. Wilma Ruth Dooley	Pvt.	Box 121, Fayette "	Fayette	KIA
Dowling, Robert V. Son, Mrs. Flossie L. Dowling	Master Sgt.	1216 Fulton Ave., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Doyle, Thomas J. Husband, Mrs. Mildred S. Doyle	Sgt.	Rt. 3, Box 417, Anniston "	Calhoun	DOW
Dye, Robert L. Son, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dye	PFC	Rt. 5, Cullman "	Cullman	KIA
Echols, Tommie L. Grandson, Mrs. Annie Coleman	PFC	121 Page St., Pratt City, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Edwards, Elijah Son, Mrs. Della Edwards	PFC	805½ 2nd Ave., Tuscaloosa "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Emmons, Clifford Son, Mrs. Linnie Grace Emmons	PFC	Gilbertown "	Choctaw	DOW
Evans, Corbit Son, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Evans	PFC	Rt. 2, Hamilton "	Marion	DOW
Everett, William L. Son, Mrs. Alice Smith Everett	Pvt.	Saraland "	Mobile	KIA
Fancher, Maxie Son, Mr. and Mrs. George Fancher	PFC	1219 22nd Ave., No., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Farmer, Rudolph Son, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Farmer	SFC	Rt. 1, Florala " (Del. Rt. 2, Florala)	Covington	KIA
Fincher, Roy L. Son, Mrs. Lola A. Fincher	PFC	Shawmut "	Chambers	KIA
Flowers, Horrie, Jr. Son, Mrs. Jimmie E. Flowers	Master Sgt.	Brundidge "	Pike	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Flowers, Odis B. Son, William C. Flowers	PFC	Rt. 1, Brundidge "	Pike	KIA
Floyd, Andrew J., Jr. Husband, Mrs. Lennie D. Floyd	Cpl.	Stapleton "	Baldwin	KIA
Foster, James H. Brother, Mrs. Mary F. Tice	Pvt.	Box 241, Rt. 2, Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Foster, Spurge Son, Mrs. Martha Rives	PFC	1001 McDonal, Anniston "	Calhoun	KIA
Foy, Sam Son, Mrs. Julia B. Ward	PFC	Whitfield "	Sumter	KIA
Franklin, John, Jr. Husband, Mrs. Ruby Franklin	Pvt.	Rt. 3, Clanton "	Chilton	KIA
Frazier, W. H., Jr. Freeman, John W. Husband, Mrs. John W. Freeman	Major Cpl.	Dothan Rt. 1, Box 227, Calera "	Houston Shelby	KIA KIA
Fromhold, Joseph B. Son, Mrs. Anna B. Fromhold	Pvt.	320 4th St., East, Cullman "	Cullman	KIA
Fugua, Fred Husband, Mrs. Claudia Fugua	SFC.	200 Eby St., East Brewton "	Escambia	KIA
Fuller, Willie C. Brother, Miss Mary D. Fuller	PFC	Rt. 1, Luverne "	Crenshaw	KIA
Gamble, Gilbert Son, Mrs. Mildred B. Manning	Pvt.	Elba "	Coffee	KIA
Garner, James W. Son, Mrs. Maggie Lee Garner	PFC	Underwood "	Shelby	KIA

Garner, Max Floyd Son, Mrs. Mittie J. Garner	Pvt.	Rt. 2, Arlton "	Date	KIA
Garrett, Herbert J. Son, Mrs. Viola A. Ramey	PFC	450 McGee St., Prichard "	Mobile	KIA
Gates, Thomas V. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gates	Pvt.	807 Humes Ave., Huntsville "	Madison	KIA
Gibby, Eddie Brother, Mrs. Ernestine Scott	Cpl.	700 Cherry St., Plateau "	Mobile	KIA
Gill, Gerald S. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Gill	PFC	Dadeville "	Tallapoosa	KIA
Gilland, J. W. Son, Mrs. Christine Carson	Pvt.	923 So. 13th St., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Gillespie, George D., Jr. Son, George D. Gillespie		General Delivery, Maplesville "	Chilton	KIA
Glass, John R. Son, Mrs. Ada L. Williams	PFC	Rt. 3, Box 303, Dothan "	Houston	DOW
Glaze, Claude Son, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Glaze	PFC	913 41st St., Wylam, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Glover, Joseph E. Son, Mrs. Vera S. Glover	SFC	Rt. 1, Box 149, Greensboro " (Notified c/o Carl C. Smith, Rt. 3, Genery Gap)	Hale	KIA
Goode, John Son, Mrs. Willie D. Goode	Pvt.	Navco "	Mobile	KIA
Goodson, Paul Rexall Son, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodson	Sgt.	Star Route, Box 13, Atmore "	Escambia	KIA
Graddy, William J. Son, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Graddy	PFC	236 40th St., Fairfield, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Graham, Leonard F. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Graham	PFC	Rt. 1, Eclectic "	Elmore	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Graig, Willie <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. James Graig</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Box 125, Sardis "	Dallas	KIA
Grant, Paul <i>Son, Mrs. Susie B. Grant</i>	PFC	263 Frazier St., Auburn "	Lee	KIA
Grantham, Lawrence D. <i>Husband, Mrs. Shirley L. W. Grantham</i>	Pvt.	20 Azan St., Prichard "	Mobile	KIA
Gray, Leo H. <i>Grandson, Mrs. Ella Bowers</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Box 223, Athens "	Limestone	KIA
Gray, Morrett G. <i>Son, Buform W. Gray</i>	Cpl.	Siluria "	Shelby	KIA
Green, John L. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Green</i>	SFC	Cedar Bluff "	Cherokee	KIA
Green, Norman <i>Brother, Jesse B. Green</i>	Master Sgt.	327 E. 15th St., Tuscaloosa "	Tuscaloosa	KIA
Greene, Claud, Jr. <i>Son, Mrs. Lillie B. Greene</i>	PFC	Rt. 3, c/o C. C. Montgomery, Decatur "	Morgan	KIA
Greenhill, Bruce J. <i>Husband, Mrs. Bruce J. Greenhill</i>	2nd Lt.	908 Windsor Ave., Montgomery "	Montgomery	KIA
Griffis, Willie D. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Terry T. Griffis</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 3, Box 300, Athens "	Limestone	KIA
Grimes, Raymond <i>Son, Mrs. Jessie M. Grimes</i>	PFC	1419 B 17th Ave., Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Guthrie, Robert H. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Guthrie</i>	SFC	Rt. 6, Florence "	Lauderdale	KIA
Hagood, Eddie, Jr. <i>Son, Mrs. Ellen C. Hagood</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 9, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA

Hall, Hedrey D. Son, Mrs. Flora F. Hall	PFC	Rt. 1, Corona "	Walker	KIA
Hall, Howard W. Son, Mrs. Maddie Hall	SFC	Jackson "	Clarke	DOW
Hambright, Garnett K. Son, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hambright	Sgt.	Rt. 1, Box 418, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Hampton, Leroy, Jr. Son, Leroy Hampton, Sr.	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Box 227, Mt. Vernon "	Lamar	KIA
Hardeman, Julius F. Husband, Mrs. Henrietta Hardeman	Sgt.	917 Church St., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Hardwick, Richard L. Son, Mrs. Murry L. Hardwick	PFC	32 29th Ave., Sloss Quarters, Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Hardy, Isaac Son, Mrs. Beatrice Hardy	PFC	Riderwood "	Choctaw	KIA
Harless, Richard G. Husband, Mrs. Flossie H. Harless	SFC	517 E. Clinton St., Huntsville "	Madison	KIA
Harper, Rayford H. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Harper	Sgt.	Rt. 1, Albertville "	Marshall	DOW
Harris, James A., Jr. Son, James Anthony Harris, Sr.	1st Lt.	205 Church St., Boaz "	Marshall	DOW
Harris, Lewis A. Brother, Mrs. Marguerite H. Moore	Pvt.	320 Patton Ave., Bessemer "	Jefferson	KIA
Harris, Roosevelt Grandson, Mrs. Kate Bush	Pvt.	130 62nd St., Fairfield "	Jefferson	KIA
Hataway, Roy Son, Mrs. Maggie D. Hataway	Pvt.	Rt. 3, Elba "	Coffee	KIA
Hawkins, William M. Nephew, P. M. Martin	PFC	Rt. 2, Ohatchee "	Calhoun	KIA

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	COUNTY	STATUS
Haynes, James L. <i>Son, Mrs. Lela O. Scott</i>	PFC.	Rt. 1, Eastaboga "	Talladega	KIA
Hays, Robert A. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hays</i>	Pvt.	Rt. 1, Fernbank "	Lamar	KIA
Henry, Fred S. <i>Son, Jonah H. Henry</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 2, Albertville "	Marshall	DOW
Henry, Kenneth, Jr. <i>Son, Mrs. Annie L. H. Lindsey</i>	PFC	Rt. 4, Moulton "	Lawrence	KIA
Herring, Eugene <i>Son, Mrs. Mammie T. Herring</i>	PFC	Ozark "	Dale	KIA
Hicks, Luther <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. John Hicks</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 2, Box 111-A, Eutaw "	Greene	KIA
Hill, Charles R., Jr. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hill</i>	Cpl.	128 Bush Ave., Mobile "	Mobile	KIA
Hill, John A. C. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hill</i>	PFC	Rt. 1, Wedowee "	Randolph	KIA
Hobbs, Elven J. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Hobbs</i>	Cpl.	Rt. 1, Box 39, Castleberry "	Conecuh	KIA
Holloway, Paul G. <i>Son, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Holloway</i>	Pvt.	473 E. Franklin St., Russellville "	Franklin	KIA
Horne, Russell T. <i>Husband, Mrs. Nettie L. Horne</i>	Sgt.	Rt. 2, Box 102, Greensboro "	Hale	KIA
Houston, Calvin C. <i>Husband, Mrs. Margaret R. Houston</i>	Master Sgt.	913 12th St., Phenix City "	Russell	KIA
Howard, Frank R. <i>Nephew, Carl Thomas Howard</i>	Pvt.	Gen. Delivery, Dadeville "	Tallapoosa	KIA

JULY, 1960

Hoyt, Lester G. Husband, Mrs. Mary E. Hoyt	Pvt.	227 Riverside Dr., Montgomery "	Montgomery	DOW
Hughes, Morrie E. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hughes	PFC	Rt. 2, Lexington "	Lauderdale	DOW
Hulett, Ervin Son, Mrs. Daisy B. Hulett	Sgt.	626 Mildric Ave., Pratt City "	Jefferson	KIA
Hutchins, Johnnie R. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert G. Shelton	Sgt.	East Franklin, Russellville "	Franklin	DOW
Hyde, D. T. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Hyde	Sgt.	Rt. 1, Phil Campbell "	Franklin	KIA
Ingle, Clarence B. Husband, Mrs. Mary Nell Ingle	PFC	Rt. 1, Portersville "	DeKalb	KIA
Jackson, Albert Husband, Mrs. Lula T. Jackson	Cpl.	2403 24th Ct., No., Birmingham "	Jefferson	KIA
Jackson, David, Jr. Son, David Jackson, Sr.	PFC	General Delivery, Johns "	Jefferson	KIA
Jackson, Irby L. Son, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Jackson	Pvt.	Rt. 2, Fyffe "	DeKalb	KIA
James, Albert, Jr. Son, Mrs. Lucie A. King	Pvt.	1012 18th St., Bessemer "	Jefferson	KIA
January, James Son, Mrs. Sallie January	Pvt.	1456 7th Ave., Brighton "	Jefferson	KIA
Jarrell, Cleveland Son, Mrs. Lavera W. Jarrell	PFC	Rt. 3, Box 14, Wetumpka "	Elmore	KIA
Jeter, James L. C. Husband, Mrs. Ruby F. E. Jeter	Pvt.	305 Dixon St., Andalusia "	Covington	KIA

(To be concluded)

Book Reviews

Confederate Receipt Book: A Compilation of Over One Hundred Receipts Adapted to the Times. Introduction by E. Merton Coulter. Athens: University of Georgia, 1960. 38 pp. \$2.50.

This *Confederate Receipt Book* . . . was first printed on wall paper by West & Johnston of Richmond in 1863 in a very small edition. It was the only recipe book published during the Confederate period, and only five copies are known to have survived the ravages of time.

In addition to recipes for many dishes in cookery—such as pumpkin bread, slapjacks, Indian sagamite, apple pie without apples, and artificial oysters—the *Confederate Receipt Book* . . . tells how to make ginger beer, honey soap, and Confederate candles, as well as remedies for chills, asthma, croup, camp itch, felons, corns, warts, and so on. Other gems under “Miscellaneous Receipts” include methods for making ink, fire balls for fuel, charcoal tooth powder, economical wicks for lamps, a substitute for coffee, and “how to make old silk look as well as new.”

Of particular interest to Alabamians is an essay by Elizabeth B. Lewis of Russell County, Alabama, describing eleven ways to make bread, wafers, puddings, and cakes from rice. Under “Hints for the Ladies” Miss Lewis also explains how readers may “freshen up a dress of which they have got tired, or which may be beginning to lose its beauty.”

WM. STANLEY HOOLE
University of Alabama

Acres of Afternoon. By Babs H. Deal. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1959. 307 pp. \$3.95.

This novel presents a picture of family life in Bellefonte, Alabama, in which the author skillfully reveals the difference between appearance and reality in a typical Southern town. Mrs. Deal, a native of Scottsboro and a graduate of the University of Alabama, is the wife of Borden Deal, also a novelist. *Acres of Afternoon* is the author's first novel and makes very good reading, indeed.

The Butterfly Tree. By Robert E. Bell. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1959. 246 pp. \$3.95.

This first novel by an Alabamian from Fairhope is a symbolic tale in which the butterfly tree becomes "a grail of sorts to all sorts of people." Mr. Bell, formerly assistant director of the Mobile Public Library, is now assistant director of the Fort Worth (Texas) Public Library.

Hello, Hello, Hello Doc. By William W. Cleere. New York: Exposition Press, 1958. 165 pp. \$3.00.

Mr. Cleere has done an extremely good job of relating the amusing recollections of anecdotes of a country doctor. The experiences are drawn from his father's practice of fifty years and his own of forty-four years as a physician in Franklin County, Alabama.

The Insolent Breed. By Borden Deal. New York: Scribner & Son, 1959. 433 pp. \$4.95.

One of Alabama's outstanding novelists has in *The Insolent Breed* produced a highly entertaining, original story—with all the qualities of a "tall tale"—about an irrepressible hillbilly musician who puts the various members of his family to work finding their ways to fame and fortune with their back-country music. The novel has an Alabama background.

Gallant Pelham: American Extraordinary. By Charles G. Milham. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1959. 250 pp. \$4.50.

Charles G. Milham in *Gallant Pelham: American Extraordinary* has written an absorbing account of one of Alabama's best-known and intriguing Confederate military heroes, the "boy major" John Pelham, one of the bravest and most capable officers in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Born in Calhoun County in 1838, Major Pelham was killed in action at the Battle of Kelly's Ford, Virginia, March 17, 1863. The introduction to *Gallant Pelham* was written by Major General Ulysses S. Grant, III, chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission. It is a volume which should find a place in the collection of every devotee of Alabamiana.

The Americanization of Emily. By William Bradford Huie. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 1959. 190 pp. \$3.50.

The author of *Mamie Stover* here pens the shocking and lively memoirs of James Monroe Madison who carries on a surprisingly interesting affair with a beautiful English girl. Mr. Huie is a native of Hartselle, Alabama.

Stonewall's Man: Sandie Pendleton. By William G. Bean. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 252 pp. \$5.00.

The author of *Stonewall's Man: Sandie Pendleton* is a native of Heflin, Alabama, and a graduate of the University of Alabama. He is now chairman of the Department of History at Washington and Lee University. His book traces the brief military career of a young scholar, who at the age of twenty-two became Jackson's chief of staff. The volume is particularly interesting because of its sidelights on Jackson's personality.

It Takes Heart. By Mel Allen. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959. 266 pp. \$3.95.

A University of Alabama alumnus whose name is synonymous with sportscasting has teamed up with Frank Graham, Jr. to write this collection of short stories about famous personalities who have earned distinction in their respective fields. It makes excellent reading for those who like sports or stories about sportsmen.

The Long Way Through. By James Ballard. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1959. 379 pp. \$4.50.

In some respects *The Long Way Through*, "an unglamorous, unheroic ground-to-ground view of the enlisted airman," is comparable to *From Here to Eternity*. Ballard, a native of Florence, presents a young cocky airman, Spear Williams, a native of the backwoods section of West Virginia, with a flawless Southern accent. It is excellent reading.

The Story of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. By Thomas W. Martin. Birmingham: Birmingham Publishing Company, 1959. 293 pp. \$1.50.

On August 12, 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the proclamation establishing Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama. Mr. Thomas W. Martin, author of *The Story of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park*, was instrumental in obtaining this recognition for Alabama. His book is an account of the events leading up to the battle, a description of the battle itself, and a brief biography of General Andrew Jackson. The volume is carefully documented, contains two photographs and one map and the statements presented to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives by the Congressional delegation from Alabama and other states.

MRS. LEO B. ROBERTS
Huntingdon College

Annual Report of the Treasurer

By MILO B. HOWARD JR.

GENERAL REPORT

Balance, March 31, 1959.....	\$ 4,979.49
Receipts, April 1, 1959-March 31, 1960:	
Registrations	\$1,380.00
Dues and Donations.....	<u>4,609.00</u>
Total Receipts	5,989.00
Total Balance and Receipts.....	<u>\$10,125.65</u>
Disbursements, April 1, 1959-March 31, 1960:	
Expenses, Annual Meeting, 1959:	
Programs	\$ 169.46
Tickets	16.48
Dinner and Hotel Expenses.....	932.69
Flowers	15.60
Telephone Calls	6.85
Printing and Mailing.....	74.23
Miscellaneous	<u>3.85</u>
	\$1,219.16
University of Alabama Press.....	\$3,062.00
Honorarium, Editor, <i>The Alabama Review</i>	<u>500.00</u>
	\$3,562.00
Expenses, Executive Meetings.....	127.76
Expenses, 1959 Pilgrimage.....	79.84
General Operating Expenses:	
Printing	398.40
Postage and Mailing.....	297.35
Telephone and Telegraph.....	163.40
Miscellaneous	<u>21.49</u>
	\$1,088.24
Total Disbursements	\$ 5,869.40
Balance, March 31, 1960.....	<u>\$ 5,099.09</u>

HISTORICAL HIGHWAY MARKER FUND

Balance, March 31, 1959.....	\$ 729.38
Receipts from Gifts.....	<u>844.84</u>
Total Balance and Receipts	\$ 1,574.22
Disbursements:	
Sewah Studios	\$ 772.18
Balance, March 31, 1960.....	<u>\$ 802.04</u>

